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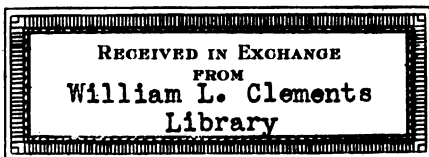
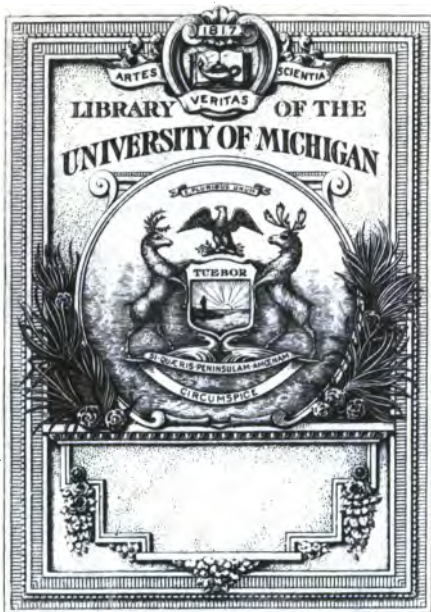
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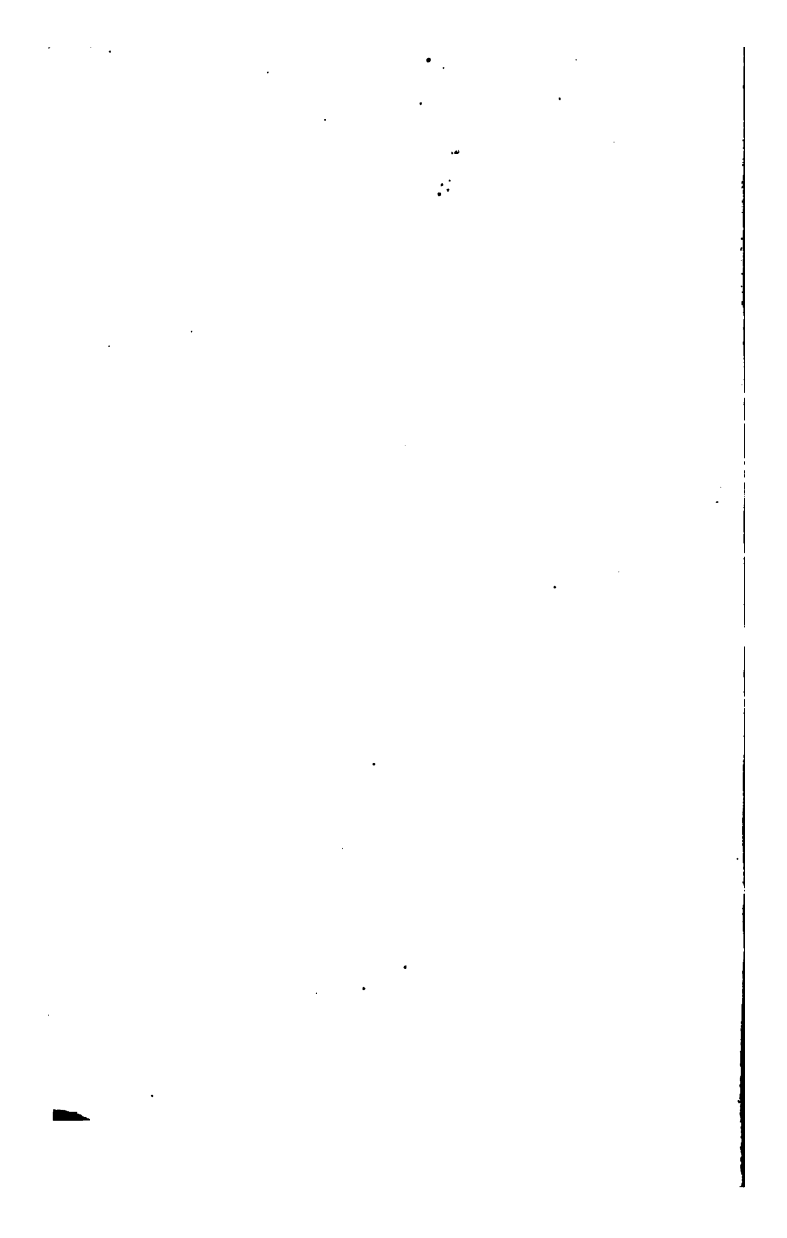
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BULLETINS *and*
other state intelligence.

OF THE

CAMPAIGN 1795.

1795

Printed by R. G. CLARKE, Cannon-Row, Westminster.

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BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 6,
1795.

Horse Guards, January 6, 1795.

BY dispatches received from General Wallmoden and Lieutenant-General Harcourt, dated Arnheim, December 29, 1794, it appears, that, on the 27th, the enemy, consisting of about sixteen thousand men, made a successful attack on the Bommel Waert, and the Fort St. Adré, from which the Dutch Forces were obliged to retreat to the lines between Gorcum and Cuylenberg, which they now occupy; and that the enemy on the same evening crossed the Waal, and took possession at Thuil, Wetleren, and Wartenberg.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 10,
1795.

Admiralty-Office, January 7, 1795.

A LETTER was this day received from Captain Newcome, of His Majesty's Ship the Orpheus,

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to

to Mr. Stephens, Secretary of the Admiralty, dated in Madras Road, the 25th of July 1794, of which the following is an Extract :

ON the 5th of May, Captain Osborne, of the Centurion, made the signal for a sail, and Captain Pakenham, of the Resistance, for seeing two ; Round Island bearing South-West by West, six or seven leagues. I lay-to till the strange sails ran down so near to us that we could lay up for them ; I then made the signal to chase. At forty-five minutes past eleven I got near enough to fire a shot at the ship ; at fifty-five minutes past eleven I brought him to action, and by a little after twelve I got close upon his starboard quarter, where we kept till five minutes past one so very close that at times I expected to be on board ; and at that time the enemy struck, the Centurion and Resistance about three miles a-stern, under a great press of sail, coming up. She proves to be a French frigate, called La Duguay-trouin, of thirty-four guns, and formerly the Princess Royal East Indiaman, fitted out at the Isle of France with twenty-six eighteen-pounders, two nine-pounders, and six four-pounders, having four hundred and three men on board. I cannot say too much in praise of the steady, cool, and brave conduct of the Officers, seamen, and marines of His Majesty's ship Orpheus. Our loss is very inconsiderable, considering the superior force of the enemy. Mr. Singleton, midshipman, killed ; Mr. Staines, mate, badly wounded in his left-hand ; and eight seamen slightly. The enemy's loss was twenty-one killed and sixty wounded.

I must beg leave to recommend to their Lordships' notice Lieutenants Broughton and Goate, also Mr. Staines, who commanded the guns in the absence of Lieutenant Hodgskin, who was unfortunately on board the Danish ship, with one mate, one midshipman, and twenty seamen. At the time the
ship

ship struck we were about two leagues from the passage, between Flat Island and Coin au Mire, and one league from the shore ; the other sail, a small brig, made her escape through the Channel, and got safe into Port Louis.

Finding the bowsprit shot through and through, and three of the knees of the head entirely cut away, the distressed state of the Duguaytrouin, from sickness and want of water, obliged me to seek the first port; and on the 16th of May I anchored with His Majesty's ships at Mahé, one of the Sechelle Islands. Finding the French had formed a settlement, and no refreshments to be procured, I summoned the place to surrender, and sent Lieutenant Goate, with Lieutenant Matthews and a party of marines, and took possession of it the next day for His Britannic Majesty. Not thinking it of sufficient consequence to leave any force, I quitted the place, having taken the Republican Flag and all the military and naval stores, also the brig *Le Olivete*, leaving the implements of agriculture for building houses, &c. for the use of the poor inhabitants.

From the very sickly state of many of the French prisoners, and almost a certainty of their dying if embarked to proceed to Madras, I was induced, from motives of humanity, to leave behind several Officers and men, having written to Mr. Malartie, Governor of the Isle of France, to request he would release the same number of our prisoners, and of the same rank as those that I had left at Mahé ; about one hundred and forty more deserted and got into the woods. The 28th I made the *Resistance's* signal to chase, and she brought in the *Deux Andres*, from Mosambique, loaded with four hundred and eight slaves. The first of June I sailed with His Majesty's ships and prizes, and on the 18th anchored at Madras.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of
JANUARY 16, 1795.

Horse-Guards, January 16, 1795.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies and Extracts, have been received from General Walmoden and Lieutenant-General Harcourt, by His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and transmitted by His Royal Highness to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

*Head-Quarters, Arnheim,
January 1, 1795.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Royal Highness the report of the success of the attack made on the enemy on the 30th ult., by Major-General David Dundas.

The corps destined for this expedition consisted of ten battalions of British infantry, under Major-General Lord Cathcart, Major-General Gordon, and Lieutenant-Colonel M'Kenzie; six squadrons of light cavalry, and one hundred and fifty hussars, under Major-General Sir Robert Lawrie; of the Loyal Emigrés; and of four battalions and four squadrons of Hessians, under Major-General de Wurmb.

It was divided into three columns. The left column to attack by the Dyke, the centre to attack in such a manner as to keep the Church of Wardenburg upon its left wing, and the right column, consisting of four British battalions and the Rohan
Hussars,

Hussars, to keep their left wing *appuyé* to the Vliet, to turn Tuyl, and to attack it in the rear.

Major-General Lord Cathcart found the road by which his column was to march so impracticable, that, being obliged to make a great *detour*, he could not come up in time; and Major-General Dundas finding, at his arrival near Wardenburg, that the enemy had abandoned it during the night, he thought it advisable to push on with the other two columns, and to begin the attack immediately upon Tuyl.

This was executed with such gallantry and spirit by the troops, that, notwithstanding the natural strength of this post, the abbatis of fruit-trees that were made, the batteries of the Town of Bommel which flanked the approach, and the considerable number of men who defended it, it was soon carried, and the enemy driven across the river (every where passable on the ice) with considerable loss of men, and of four pieces of cannon.

Général Dundas speaks in the highest terms of commendation of the spirited conduct both of the Officers and men during the execution of the several duties which fell to their lot, as likewise the patience and perseverance they shewed by undergoing immense fatigues and hardships, increased by the cold and the severity of the season.

I annex the return of our loss, which is not very great considering the circumstances.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WALMODEN, Gen.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the British Troops under the Command of Major-General David Dundas, at the Attack at Tuyl, the 30th of December 1794.

19th Regiment of Foot.—1 rank and file killed; 4 ditto wounded.

33d Regiment of Foot.—2 rank and file killed.

42d Regiment of Foot.—1 drummer, 6 rank and file, wounded.

78th Regiment of Foot.—1 field officer, 1 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 4 rank and file, wounded.

80th Regiment of Foot.—1 rank and file killed; 3 ditto wounded; 1 serjeant missing.

Loyal Emigrants.—1 rank and file wounded.

Total.—1 field officer, 5 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 1 drummer, 18 rank and file wounded; 1 sergeant missing.

78th Regiment.—Brevet-Major Murray killed; Lieutenant Lidsay wounded.

GEO. DON, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Hessians Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

25 rank and file.

Captain Guddains wounded.

Lieutenant Kamp missing.

G. DE LOW, Major and F. Adj.

*Head Quarters, Arnheim,
January 1, 1795.*

SIR,

IT is with great satisfaction that I have the honour to inform your Royal Highness, that, in consequence of our decision, which I mentioned in my last letter of the 29th ult. General David Dundas, on the 30th, attacked the enemy at day-break, who had crossed the Waal, and succeeded in driving them back across that river, with the loss of four pieces of cannon and some men.

As I inclose a copy of his report, it is needless for me to enter into any particulars; but I cannot help expressing to your Royal Highness how great a praise is due to Major-General David Dundas, and to all the Officers and men, for their conduct on this occasion, which was as exemplary in the fortitude and perseverance with which they supported every fatigue
and

and hardship attending the season, as it was spirited in the action.

I am happy to observe that, all circumstances considered, the loss of the British, of which I have the honour to inclose a return, is inconsiderable. We have, however, to lament the death of Major Murray, of the 78th regiment.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, &c.

(Signed) WM. HARCOURT.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Copy of a Report from Major-General David Dundas to His Excellency General Count Walmoden, dated Tuyl, December 21, 1794.

AGREEABLE to orders I received on the 27th, about ten in the morning I communicated with General Wurmb, and all the troops were put in motion immediately, viz. four battalions and four squadrons of hessians, under General Wurmb; ten British battalions, La Chatre's emigrés, six squadrons British light cavalry, and one hundred and fifty hussars of Rohan, divided in brigades, under Major-General Sir Robert Lawrie, Major-General Lord Cathcart, Major-General Gordon, and Lieutenant-Colonel MacKenzie.

At Geldermalsen Lord Cathcart, with four battalions and Rohan's hussars, struck off from the British column to march upon Rumpst and Haasden, so as to get behind Tuyl. The rest of the British column proceeded by Metteren; and exactly at daylight meeting the hessian column near Waardenbourg, attacked the enemy in their post of Tuyl, with such resolution and gallantry of the troops, that it was very soon carried, notwithstanding its natural strength, the abbatis that were made, the batteries of the Town of Bommel, which flanked the approach,

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and the considerable number of men who defended it, who were driven across the River (every where passable on the ice) with loss of men and cannon.

I inclose a return of the killed and wounded of the British.

Extract of a Letter from General Walmoden to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, dated Amerongen, January 6, 1795.

ON the 3d instant I removed my head quarters to this place. By this disposition, which I had previously announced to your Royal Highness, I am nearer the scene of our present operations.

The severity of the weather has increased; and the intense cold of the 3d and 4th induced the enemy, on the latter day, to pass the Waal near Bommel. Having driven in our advanced posts, they again took possession of Tuyl. General David Dundas, however, thought he should be able to defend Metteren, and to check the further progress of the enemy; but the advanced posts of the Hessians, nearest to General Dundas's position, having also been obliged to fall back, I agreed with the other Generals to send orders to Generals Dalwick and Dundas, to unite their forces immediately, and, at day-break of the 5th, to make a vigorous attack on the enemy, and to spare no efforts to drive them across the Waal. General Dundas probably found the enemy in too great force to venture the attack; but about ten o'clock he was himself attacked at Geldermalsen by a large body of the enemy's cavalry, supported by their tirailleurs. Their charge was so impetuous, both on our cavalry and infantry, that at first they had the advantage, and took two pieces of cannon; but the reserve coming up, the guns were retaken, the enemy repulsed, and the post preserved.

The violence of the frost having converted the whole country into a kind of plain, which gives the
greatest

greatest facility to the enemy in their movements, General Dundas thought it necessary to fall back during the night upon Bueren, where General Dalwick was stationed. This circumstance, and the excessive fatigue which the troops have undergone in the late operations, at a season of the year, and in situations in which they were often obliged, from want of cantonments, to pass the night without cover, determined me, in concert with the other Generals, to take up a position behind the Leck, for which we had previously made the necessary dispositions. It extends from Cuylenberg to Wageningen, occupied by the Austrians.

A late march made by a considerable column of the enemy, attended by a large train of artillery, towards Gorcum, and their attack upon our right, combined with an attempt upon Thiel, evidently indicate a regular plan of operations on their part, and confirm me in the opinion of the necessity of our movement. I hope that all the troops will arrive this evening at their new stations.

Since yesterday the weather has become much milder, and gives us reason to hope for a complete thaw; in which case we may expect a favourable change in our affairs.

*Head Quarters, Amerongen,
January 6, 1795.*

SIR,

NOTWITHSTANDING the advantage obtained on the 30th of December by His Majesty's troops, of which I had the honour to inform your Royal Highness in my last letter of the 1st instant, as the frost continued increasing, it was judged necessary that Major-General David Dundas's corps, and the Hessians, should fall back to a position on the Lingen, leaving out posts on the Waal. This movement was executed on the night of the 3d.

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On the evening of the 4th the enemy again crossed the Waal in very considerable force, and drove in our out posts on that river; but upon their advancing yesterday morning against General Dundas's corps at Geldermalsen, they were repulsed with loss, and did not renew the attack.

Our picquets were, however, drawn in to this side of the Lingen, and Major-General David Dundas, finding his position near Bueren to be no longer tenable, for want of sufficient covering for his troops, (who have been now so long exposed to the utmost inclemency of weather, and the most severe and constant fatigue, which they have supported with the greatest fortitude) the army has this day received orders to cross the Leck, and take up a position on the right bank of that river.

I have as yet received no exact return of our loss, which is trifling. Major-General Sir Robert Lawrie and two officers of the 78th regiment, are wounded, but, I am happy to add, very slightly.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, &c.

(Signed) WM. HARCOURT.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Harcourt to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, dated Doorn, January 8, 1795.

SIR,

A VERY considerable and sudden thaw having come on on the 6th instant, which offered a prospect of preserving our position on the Waal, it was judged necessary that the troops, who had not yet crossed the Leck, should remain in the cantonments they then occupied, and the rest should again move forward. Lieutenant-General Abercromby and Major-General Hammerstein, with the greatest part of their corps, and some Austrian battalions, were, therefore, to have begun

begin their march upon Thiel and towards Bommal on the 7th, and General David Dundas's corps received orders in consequence to occupy Bueren, and the heights near it, on the 8th, to co-operate with Generals Abercromby and Hammerstein in the proposed attack.

Unfortunately the frost set in again with great severity, but as the troops were already put in motion, and counter orders might have prevented a combination, from the extent of the line, General David Dundas, having assembled his corps with a zeal and exertions which reflect the highest credit on himself and the troops, proceeded towards Bueren on the morning of the 8th, having detached in advance two battalions, who were afterwards to have marched upon Thiel, to co-operate in the attack of that place. On their arrival at Bueren, they found all our posts on the Lingen driven in, and the enemy in force near Bueren. As soon as more troops of General Dundas's corps came up, Major-General Lord Cathcart, with the 14th, 27th, and 28th regiments, and the British hulans, attacked the enemy, and drove them back, with loss, beyond Geldermalsen.

Nothing can exceed the conduct of Lord Cathcart and those regiments on this occasion, though I am sorry to inform your Royal Highness that they suffered considerably. I have as yet received no return of their loss, which I believe amounts to one hundred and sixty killed and wounded. It is with the greatest concern that I must add, that amongst the latter are Lieutenant-Colonels Buller, of the 27th, and Alexander Hope, of the 14th, whose wounds I fear are very dangerous.

From the very great extent of cantonments, the difficulty of assembling a sufficient corps, or other circumstances with which I am as yet unacquainted, the attack on the part of Generals Abercromby and Hammerstein did not take place yesterday; but as, in the event of its being carried into execution, the
occu-

occupying of Bueren is of the utmost consequence, General David Dundas still remains there, and near it, with the greatest part of his corps, as does also Major-General Wurmb, with three battalions and four squadrons of Hessians, from whence, if necessary, they will advance to co-operate with General Abercromby.

I have the honour to inclose a copy of General David Dundas's report of the affair at Geldermalsen, together with a return of the killed and wounded on that occasion.

To His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Copy of a Report sent by Major-General David Dundas, dated Buren, January 6, 1795.

SIR,

I HAVE hitherto been unable to acquaint you that about two in the afternoon of the 4th, the enemy attacked our post at Meteren, about a mile in front, where half of the 33d regiment, with a picquet of eighty cavalry, and two curried guns, were posted; their number and disposition to surround the post soon made it necessary to fall back on the other part of the regiment, which was supported with two howitzers. In this movement they were hard pressed by a large body of the enemy's hussars, that galloped along the road with great vivacity. The troops having beforehand been in an alert situation, the Village of Geldermalsen was soon covered by the 42d and 78th; the 33d took its place in the line of defence, and the other troops were in reserve on the opposite Dyke of the Lingen, the River being completely frozen, and passable every where. The enemy still persevering in their attack, advanced on the Village both in front and in flank; but after a great deal of musquetry firing for above an hour, were every where repulsed by

by the steadiness of the troops, and retired upon Meteren, through woody and enclosed ground.

Every praise is due to the infantry that was engaged, and by the particular firm and cool behaviour of the advanced companies of the 78th, the progress of the enemy's cavalry was first checked.

I have the honour to enclose a list of the killed and wounded on this occasion, and remain, Sir, &c.

(Signed) DAVID DUNDAS.

Lieut.-Gen. Harcourt.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Troops under the Command of Major-General Dundas, at Geldermalsen, the 5th of January 1795.

Artillery.—11 rank and file wounded ; 2 rank and file, 8 horses, missing.

11th Light Dragoons.—1 rank and file, 1 horse, killed ; 6 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded ; 1 horse missing.

33d Foot.—1 rank and file killed ; 1 captain, 6 rank and file, wounded ; 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, missing.

42d Foot.—1 rank and file killed ; 1 subaltern, 7 rank and file, wounded.

78th Foot.—1 captain, 24 rank and file, wounded.

Total.—3 rank and file, 1 horse, killed ; 1 general officer, 2 captains, 1 subaltern, 54 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded ; 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, 9 horses, missing.

Officers Wounded.

Major-General Sir R. Lawrie.

33d Foot.—Captain W. Elliot.

42d Foot.—Lieutenant Colin Lamont.

78th Foot.—Captain Duncan Munro.

N. B. All the officers and men in general are but slightly wounded.

GEO. DON, Dep. Adj. Gen.
Extract

Extract of a Letter from the Honourable Lieutenant-General Harcourt to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, dated Head-Quarters, Doorn, January 10, 1795.

I LOSE no time in acquainting your Royal Highness that the enemy this day, having crossed the Waal in considerable force, attacked our line at several points of it: one column passed at Pannerden, and was immediately repulsed; another passed near Ghent, and, after maintaining itself for a short time, was likewise checked; a third passed near Nimeguen, and, in conjunction with two or three columns who crossed between Thiel and Fodewaart, attacked the whole of our line on that side. They forced the Austrians to abandon Heusden, and retreat across the Leck, and obliged the Hanoverians, with General Coates's brigade, and some Austrians, to fall back upon Lent, which, upon the arrival, they found occupied by the enemy, and, in consequence, retreated across the Lingen, where they maintained their ground behind that River near Elst; which position they still occupied at the close of the day.

Lieutenant-General Abercromby, who was marching upon Echeld to dislodge the enemy from that post, upon their making these attacks upon his left and rear, immediately halted, and finding both the Hanoverians and Austrians forced on the flanks and rear, retreated across the Leck, and now occupies the heights near Rhenen.

I have the honour to inclose the reports which I have received from Generals David Dundas and Lord Cathcart, of the affair on the 8th, together with the return of the killed and wounded.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that, in consequence of a direction from Lieutenant-General
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Abercromby, and as a part of the general intended forward movement indicated to me, I ordered the 27th and 14th regiments to march from Aulenberg early in the morning of the 8th, and endeavour to repossess Thiel, which was then in the hands of the enemy.

On the arrival of these two regiments at Bueren Lieutenant-Colonel Buller found all our advanced posts fallen back, and the enemy in a considerable body marching on Bueren. He immediately took possession of the Town and Castle, and waited the arrival of the head of the troops under my command, who had repossessed the Rhine, and were on their march to arrive at the rendezvous of Bueren. Our out-posts, which were on the road to Geldermalsen, were necessarily supported, and Major-General Lord Cathcart, with the 14th, 27th, and 28th regiments, after an attack of several hours, drove the enemy opposed to him (eight hundred infantry, two squadrons, and a piece of cannon) beyond the Village of Geldermalsen, and there took the piece of cannon. For the particulars I beg leave to refer to Lord Cathcart's report, to whose able conduct, and to the steadiness and gallantry of the troops, so conspicuous on this occasion, we are much indebted. Our loss has been considerable; a list of which I inclose.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) D. DUNDAS, M. Gen.

The Hon. Lieut.-Gen. Harcourt, &c. &c.

SIR,

Bueren, January 9, 1795.

ON receiving your commands to reconnoitre the enemy, by whom the picquets towards Geldermalsen had been driven in, and to replace a post opposite to that place, I took a detachment of thirty hulans, with the light companies, and a detachment of the 27th regiment, and advanced on the Dyke: the
1795.

hulans charged the advanced guard of the enemy, and pursued them to Buremalsen, where they killed some men, and from whence they also brought back prisoners, under cover of the infantry, which flanked the road. Finding that the enemy at that time near me did not amount to more than eight hundred men, with some hussars, and one piece of cannon, I determined immediately to dislodge him, and accordingly brought up the remainder of the 27th regiment, the 14th regiment, and two field pieces. The 14th regiment formed on the ice on the left of the Dyke, and the 27th across the inclosures on the right, supported by the picquets, by the detachment of hulans, and afterwards by a squadron of light dragoons. The field pieces were on the Dyke, and were with great gallantry and judgment protected from the enemy's tirailleurs by Lieutenant Elrington of the 14th, who advanced before them with the grenadiers of that regiment. The troops marched in this order as expeditiously as possible, driving the enemy before them. By the time they arrived at Buremalsen the enemy had passed the River, and were collected at Eldermalsen, from whence they kept an incessant fire of musquetry and grape shot.

The British line advanced without any halt, and the 27th regiment, gradually changing its direction to the left, as it approached the mill, at once charged the Village across the ice beyond the burned bridge, and seized the cannon, while the 14th regiment entered it on the right. The enemy retired with great precipitation, but soon returned in much greater numbers, and, notwithstanding the fire of the field-pieces from the opposite shore, made repeated attacks upon the Village in which the regiments were posted. The steady countenance of the troops in the Village, however, reduced these attacks to a distant firing. The gun taken, which was a very fine long brass eight-pounder, French, was sunk in the River by the ice breaking under it. On the arrival of
of

of the 28th, that regiment immediately formed on each side of the Windmill, with their field-pieces, and the regiments in the Village were ordered to repass the Lingen, and form behind the Dyke ; this movement was executed with the greatest regularity, and they passed through the interval of the 28th in good order, and without leaving a man, though followed to the end of the bridge by great numbers. The 28th could not be placed so as to cover this passage effectually, without being exposed to a very heavy fire, which they presented themselves to, and returned in the most soldier-like manner. Their fire, and that of their guns, again cleared the Village, and about sun-set all firing ceased, and the brigade remained in the position until eleven o'clock, when I received your orders to march.

These regiments have all been distinguished for their gallant services, one of them on very recent occasions ; but I imagine they never can have shewn more cheerfulness, more discipline, or better behaviour, than on this affair. I am sorry to add our loss has been considerable. No officer slightly wounded quitted his post ; but I join with every officer and soldier in lamenting the severe wounds which Lieutenant-Colonel Buller and Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Hope have received. I am particularly indebted to these officers, as well as to Colonels Gilman and Paget, for the manner in which the directions given to them were executed ; and I have to acknowledge the most active assistance given to me by my Aide-de-Camp, Captain Kirkman, and the other officers attached to me.

I add a return of the killed, wounded, and missing ; and have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART, M. G.

To Major-Gen. D. Dundas.

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the
Troops under the Command of Major-General
Lord Cathcart, on the 8th of January 1795.*

Bueren, January 9, 1795.

14th Foot—6 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 20 rank and file, wounded; 6 rank and file missing.

27th Foot—2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 3 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 16 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

28th Foot—2 serjeants, 65 rank and file, wounded.

Royal Artillery—6 rank and file wounded.

Corps of British Hulans—1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded; 3 horses killed.

Picquet of the 3d Brigade.—1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 rank and file, wounded.

Total—2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 11 rank and file, killed; 3 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 111 rank and file, wounded; 7 rank and file missing; 3 horses killed.

GEO. DON, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Names and Rank of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed.

Lieutenant Connor, 27th Reg.

Lieutenant Norbury, ditto.

Ensign Kelly, ditto.

Wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Buller, 27th Reg. (since dead)

Lieutenant-Colonel Gillman, ditto.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hope, 14th ditto.

Brigadier-Major Wilson, 27th ditto.

Captain Perry, 14th ditto.

Lieutenant Raitt, 42d ditto.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of
JANUARY 18, 1795.*

Horse-Guards, January 18, 1795.

BY a letter from Lieutenant-General Harcourt to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, dated Head-Quarters, Doorn, January 13, which has been communicated by His Royal Highness to Mr. Secretary Dundas, it appears that a thaw had set in on the Sunday preceding; and so late as Monday evening afforded reasonable grounds to hope, that in a few hours the passage of the Rhine would become sufficiently difficult to enable the army to maintain its position; but that unfortunately the frost had again returned with great severity, and that preparations were making in consequence for putting the army in motion, with a view of crossing the Yssel.

The following is the Return of the Killed and Wounded of Major-General Coates's brigade on the 10th instant:

Royal Artillery—2 lieutenants wounded.

40th Foot—2 rank and file wounded; 1 missing.

59th Foot—3 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer, 27 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

79th Foot—1 sergeant wounded; 8 rank and file missing.

Officers

Officers Wounded.

59th Foot—Captain Vaughan.

Lieutenant Watts.

Ensign Jones.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Walker.

Lieutenant Legg.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of
JANUARY 19, 1795.

Horse-Guards, January 19, 1795.

DISPATCHES, of which the following is an Extract and Copy, have been received from General Count Wallmoden and Lieutenant-General Harcourt, by His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and transmitted by His Royal Highness to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Extract of a Letter from General Wallmoden to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, dated Voorhuizen, January 16, 1795.

SINCE my last dispatch the enemy have made several movements, indicating a design of a general attack on our posts, rendered more easy by the unfortunate loss of Heusden.

On

On the 14th instant they attacked all the points of our line, from Arnheim to Amerongen. The most serious attempt appears to have been directed against Rhenen, on which the advanced posts had fallen back from the other side of the River. These posts were, however, immediately recovered, and preserved by the brave and spirited conduct of the British guards, and of Salm's infantry ; of the former in particular I cannot express myself in terms of sufficient commendation: each of these corps had two officers slightly wounded.

The intentions of the enemy against our position between Cuylenberg and Rhenen being now manifest, the right wing of the army effected its retreat on the night of the 14th to Amersfort and its environs ; the remainder of our position, including the Grep, is still occupied by General Hammerstein, who will remain there till to-morrow, or the day after if possible. This day we shall march to Appeldoren, where the army will rest one day, and on the following we shall cross the Yssel.

SIR,

*Head-Quarters, Voorthuisen,
January 16, 1795.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Royal Highness, that, on the 14th, the enemy attacked all our out-posts between the Leck and the Waal in force. They were, however, repulsed on every point, especially by the picquets opposite Rhenen, upon which they advanced in very superior numbers. The conduct of the guards and other corps, whose picquets were engaged, was as steady as it was spirited ; and I am happy to add their loss was trifling. Colonel Leslie and Captain Wheatley were slightly wounded, and about twenty men wounded and missing ; none killed. The Posts of Eck and Maurik, in front of Amerongen, were afterwards drawn in, but without loss.

loss. The enemy likewise made a slight attack towards Arnheim, but without further effect than obliging the Post of Elden to fall back nearer the River.

In consequence of the arrangements which were taken, the army began their march on the night of the 14th, and have continued it without the least interruption from the enemy.

We have succeeded in getting off the sick, all but about three hundred, whose cases will not admit of removal, and with whom I have left proper officers and attendants, with recommendatory letters to the French General, and a sufficient sum of money to supply their wants at present. The wounded officers have all been got off, and, I trust, a very small proportion of stores and ammunition will be left.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, &c.

WM. HARCOURT.

P. S. As the messenger goes through Holland, and I do not know how far he may do it with safety, in a public character, I have judged it necessary that he should take only such letters as he can put in his pocket, and have, therefore, deferred sending the army letters.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 3,
1795.Admiralty-Office, February 3, 1795.

A LETTER from Rear-Admiral Bligh, late Captain of His Majesty's Ship the *Alexander*, to Mr. Stephens; (a Copy of which is as follows;) was received at this Office the 30th of last month.

On Board the Marat, at Brest,
November 23, 1794.

SIR,

THE arrival of the *Canada* must long since have informed their Lordships of my misfortune, in losing His Majesty's ship *Alexander*, late under my command; having been taken by a squadron of French ships of war, consisting of five of seventy-four guns; three large frigates; and an armed brig, commanded by Rear-Admiral Neilly: farther particulars and details I herewith transmit you, for their Lordships' information. We discovered this squadron on our weather-bow, about half-past two o'clock, or near three, in the morning on the 6th instant, being then in latitude 48 degs. 25' min. North, 7 degs. 53 min. West, the wind then at West, and we steering North-East; on which I immediately hauled our wind, with the larboard tacks on board and without signal, the *Canada* being close to us. We passed the strange ships a little before four o'clock, the nearest of whom at about half a mile distant, but could not discover what they were. Shortly after we bore more

1795. D up

up, let the reefs out of the top-sails, and set steering-sails. About five o'clock, perceiving, by my night-glass, the strange ships to stand after us, we crouded all the sail we could possibly set, as did the Canada, and hauled more to the Eastward. About day-break the Canada passed us, and steering more to the Northward than we did, brought her on our larboard-bow. Two ships of the line and two frigates pursued her; and three of the line and one frigate chased the Alexander. About half-past seven o'clock the French ships hoisted English colours. About a quarter past eight o'clock we hoisted our colours, upon which the French ships hauled down the English, and hoisted theirs; and drawing up within gun-shot, we began firing our stern chaces at them, and received their bow chaces. About nine o'clock, or shortly after, observing the ships in pursuit of the Canada, drawing up with her, and firing at each other their bow and stern chaces, I made the Canadas's signal to form a-head for our mutual support, being determined to defend the ships to the last extremity; which signal she instantly answered, and endeavoured to put in execution by steering towards us; but the ships in chace of her, seeing her intentions, hauled more to starboard to cut her off, and which obliged her to steer the course she had done before. We continued firing our stern chaces at the ships pursuing us till near eleven o'clock, when three ships of the line came up, and brought us to close action, which we sustained for upwards of two hours, when the ship was become a complete wreck, the main-yard, spanker-boom, and three top-gallant-yards shot away, all the lower masts shot through in many places, and expected every minute to go over the side; all the other masts and yards were also wounded, more or less, nearly the whole of the standing and running rigging cut to pieces, the sails torn into ribbands, and her hull much shattered, and making a great deal of water, and with difficulty she floated into

into Brest : at this time the ships that had chased the Canada had quitted her, and were coming fast up to us, the shot of one of them at the time passing over us. Thus situated, and cut off from all resources, I judged it advisable to consult my officers, and accordingly assembled them all on the quarter-deck ; when, upon surveying and examining the state of the ship, (engaged as I have already described,) they deemed any farther resistance would be ineffectual, as every possible exertion had already been used in vain to save her, and therefore they were unanimously of opinion, that to resign her would be the means of saving the lives of a number of brave men. Then, and not till then, (painful to relate) I ordered the colours to be struck ; a measure which, on full investigation, I hope and trust their Lordships will not disapprove. Hitherto I have not been able to collect an exact list of the killed and wounded, as many of the former were thrown overboard during the action and, when taken possession of, the people were divided, and sent on board different ships, but I do not believe they exceed forty, or thereabout. No officer above the rank of boatswain's mate was killed. Lieutenant Fitzgerald, of the marines, Messrs. Burns, boatswain, and M'Curdy, pilot, were wounded ; but in a fair way of doing well.

The cool, steady, and gallant behaviour of all my officers and ship's company, marines as well as seamen, throughout the whole of the action, merits the highest applauses ; and I should feel myself deficient in my duty, as well as in what I owe to those brave men, were I to omit requesting you will be pleased to recommend them in the strongest manner to their Lordships' favour and protection ; particularly Lieutenants Godench, Epworth, Carter, West, and Daracott ; Major Tench, Lieutenants Fitzgerald and Brown, of the marines ; Mr. Robinson, the master ; together with the warrant and petty officers, whose bravery and good conduct I shall ever hold in the

highest estimation. I have hitherto been treated with great kindness and humanity, and have not a doubt but that I shall meet with the same treatment during my captivity.

I am, with great respect,
Sir,

Your most obedient and
most humble servant,

R. R. BLIGH.

*Philip Stephens, Esq.,
Secretary of the Admiralty.*

PRINTED BY J. JOHNSON

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 14,
1795.

AND SOLD BY

Horse-Guards, February 14, 1795.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, dated Deventer, January 21, 1795, has been received from the Honourable Lieutenant-General Harcourt by His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and communicated by His Royal Highness to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State :

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Royal Highness of the arrival of the army in their cantonments on the Banks of the Yssel on the 18th instant, though not without some loss, as some of the *traineurs*, unable to support the fatigues of the March, and the
extreme

extreme severity of the weather, were left behind, and have probably fallen into the hands of the enemy.

It is a matter of no small satisfaction to acquaint your Royal Highness, that we have not only saved all the ordnance and most of the other stores deposited at Arnheim, but that we have burnt all the vessels containing forage and stores upon the Lock, and have destroyed most of the ammunition contained in fifteen ordnance vessels at Rotterdam.

Horse Guards, February 14, 1795.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, has been received from General the Honourable Sir John Vaughan, K. B. by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State:

SIR,

Martinico, December 18, 1794.

THE evacuation of Fort Matilda, Guadaloupe, was an event to be expected; the position of the place is weak, the ground rising inland immediately from the glacis. The work, which has been added at different times, is irregular, presents a narrow front to the strong ground to the Eastward, and has been constructed with bad masonry.

Under these circumstances, Lieutenant-General Prescott, with a small garrison, protracted the siege from the 14th of October to the 10th of December. Early in December the enemy's batteries were increased so as greatly to exceed the artillery of the garrison. Their fire on the 6th instant dismounted all our guns upon the cavalier, which is the highest and most commanding part of the Fort; the curtain, from thence to the next bastion near the Town, and the faces and flanks of that bastion in many places threatened to fall into the ditch; the number of killed

killed and wounded was proportional to the effect made upon the work ; and the place became no longer tenable.

On the night of the 10th instant, Lieutenant-General Prescott having previously arranged the order and time of retreat with Rear-Admiral Thompson, the whole garrison was embarked without loss.

I have the honour to inclose to you the Lieutenant-General's account of the siege and evacuation, by which you will be fully informed of all the attending circumstances.

Lieutenant-General Prescott reports, that it has been greatly owing to the ready assistance afforded to the garrison by Vice-Admiral Sir John Jervis, and since by Rear-Admiral Thompson, that he was enabled so long to resist the efforts of the enemy. He also gives the highest encomiums to Captain Bowen, of His Majesty's ship the *Terpsichore*, who superintended the embarkation, and by whose able disposition of the boats every thing was managed with the most perfect order and regularity ; unfortunately he was severely wounded, but we hope not in such a manner as to endanger his life.

Of the conduct of all the officers and men, the Lieutenant-General makes a most favourable report, expressive of his entire satisfaction of their behaviour during the whole of the siege.

I beg to express to you my approbation of the conduct of Lieutenant-General Prescott in the defence of Fort Matilda : it has been judicious in a high degree ; and throughout the whole transaction he has shewn the greatest judgment and resolution.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN VAUGHAN.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.

SIR,

On board His Majesty's Ship Vanguard at Sea, Dec. 11, 1794.

THE evacuation of Fort Matilda, in Guadaloupe, the defence of which devolved upon me, having unavoidably taken place, I find it necessary to give you a particular account thereof.

To enter into a minute detail of the siege, which commenced on the 14th of October, and terminated by evacuating it on the 10th of December, would not only too much occupy your time, but might be deemed equally unnecessary. It may be sufficient to remark, that, on entering the Fort, I found it totally out of repair, the materials composing the wall-work thereof being of the worst kind, and having apparently but little lime to cement them properly. By the middle of last month the works were very much injured by the daily and frequent heavy fire of the enemy, and almost all the carriages of our guns rendered useless. These were in general in a very decayed state, but even the new ones for the brass mortars, that were made during the siege, gave way, from the almost incessant fire we kept up: so that, upon the whole, what from the nature of our defences, and the small number of our garrison, we were in a very unfit situation to resist the very vigorous exertions of our enemy, who began to prepare additional forces about the 20th of last month, but who, from a number of causes, and especially from heavy and continued rains, could not open their new batteries until the 6th of this month. On that day they began to fire from twenty-three pieces of cannon, four of which were thirty-six pounders, and the rest twenty-four, and from eight mortars, two of thirteen-inch and two of ten. The fire was very heavy, and continued all day and night, and by it all the guns on the gallion bastion were dismounted, and the bastion itself a heap of ruins. Every day after this grew worse until the 9th; on the evening of which day I went
into

into the ditch, accompanied by the engineer, when we were both but too well convinced of the tottering state of the works from the gallion along the curtain, and indeed the whole, from the East to the North-East. I could not hesitate a moment about the necessity of evacuating the Fort. I, therefore, sent off immediately my First Aide-de-Camp, Captain Thomas, to Rear-Admiral Thompson, who commanded the detachment of the squadron left for our protection, to acquaint him with the necessity there was of evacuating the Fort the next evening, and to request that he would have boats ready to take off the garrison by seven o'clock. I kept this my design a profound secret until half-past six o'clock of the evening of the 10th, when I arranged the march of the garrison.

One company of the 21st regiment occupied the ramparts, whilst the light infantry of that regiment were posted on the right flank on the beach which led to the Town, and the third remaining company of that regiment, under the command of Captain Mackay, a most confidential officer, was posted along the Gallion River to cover our left. The fifteenth took post along the circular battery towards the sea, and to the barrier near the Town, which was quite open to the enemy, and which position was necessary to protect the Sally Port we marched through to reach the shore. The enemy from the waterside, near the Town, fired some small arms soon after our men began to embark, but were checked by the light company of the 21st regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Patterson, a steady gallant officer, as well as by a boat from the *Terpsichore* frigate, into which Captain Bowen, who inspected and regulated the embarkation, had, as unexpectedly as judiciously, put a gun, and by the fire of which I imagine the enemy were very much surprised; at the same time all possible aid was given from the ramparts, by such guns as bore on the Town, and
on

on that particular spot where the enemy fired from. The embarkation continued with little or no interruption, and was happily completed about ten o'clock at night, without its being discovered by the enemy, who continued firing as usual on the Fort till two or three o'clock in the morning of the 11th, as we could plainly perceive from the ships. My satisfaction was great at having thus preserved my brave garrison to their King and Country, and was embittered only by finding that Captain Bowen, of the *Terpsichore*, was badly wounded in the face by a musket ball, when bringing off the last of the men. A most active, intelligent, and brave officer, to whom I am under the highest obligations, for his constant and unremitted exertions to serve the garrison during the whole progress of the siege.

I cannot help acknowledging the great obligations I lay under to Sir John Jervis, for the many and essential services which he rendered me and my garrison while he continued in the command, and which were always offered with the utmost alacrity, and performed with equal diligence. My best thanks are also due to Rear-Admiral Thompson, acting under the orders of Vice-Admiral Caldwell, and in short to all the officers of His Majesty's navy who assisted in the protection of the Fort, and who conducted the evacuation in the most masterly manner, as has been evinced by its promptitude and success.

During the whole progress of this long and painful siege, the officers and men under my command conducted themselves in such a manner as to deserve my warmest praise, bearing their hardships with the utmost patience and fortitude, and performing their duty with the utmost alacrity. The conduct of the whole garrison was such as to entitle them to my best thanks, and I cannot particularize the behaviour of any one officer without doing an injury to the rest. Captain Thomas, of the 28th regiment, and Captain Beckwith, of the 56th, my Aides-de-Camp, distinguished
 1795. E guished

guished themselves by their zeal and activity, and were truly aiding through this long service. I cannot, however, omit mentioning Mr. Grant, Collector of Basseterre, Guadaloupe, who commanded a few volunteers, and whose conduct during the whole siege was such as did him the highest honour.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) ROB. PRESCOTT.

His Excellency General Hon.

Sir John Vaughan.

*Return of Killed and Wounded in the Garrison of
Fort Matilda, from the 14th of October to the 10th
of December 1794.*

Detachment of Royal Artillery—3 killed, 25 wounded.

Detachment of 15th Regiment—2 wounded.

Three Companies of 21st Ditto—3 wounded.

Part of 35th Ditto—2 killed, 1 wounded.

Detachment of 39th Ditto—2 killed, 1 wounded.

Detachment of the 56th Ditto—8 wounded.

Two Companies of 60th Ditto, 4th Battalion—1
killed, 11 wounded.

Marines—1 killed, 2 wounded.

Seamen—2 killed, 16 wounded.

Black Corps—1 killed, 3 wounded.

Negroes—4 killed, 6 wounded.

Total—16 killed, 78 wounded.

Officers Wounded.

Captain Walker, of the 60th Regiment.

Midshipman Lamage, of the Bellona.

Midshipman Anguin, of the Theseus.

Mr. Johnston, Volunteer, of the Vanguard.

(Signed) ROB. PRESCOTT, Lieut. Gen.
State

*State of the Garrison of Fort Matilda, as embarked
on the 10th of December 1794.*

Island Staff—1 lieutenant-general, 2 aides-de-camp,
1 fort-major, 2 surgeons, 2 mates, 1 assistant-
commissary.

15th Regiment—1 captain, 1 serjeant, 30 rank and
file, 1 ditto sick.

21st Ditto—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 6 serjeants,
92 rank and file, 5 ditto sick.

30th Ditto—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file,
3 ditto sick.

35th Ditto—3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 surgeon, 9
serjeants, 2 drummers or fifers, 45 rank and file.

39th Ditto—3 serjeants, 3 drummers or fifers, 15
rank and file.

56th Ditto, &c.—1 captain, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants,
28 rank and file, 3 ditto sick.

Light Infantry—6 serjeants, 17 rank and file, 2 ditto
sick.

60th Regiment—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 6 serjeants,
1 drummer or fifer, 100 rank and file, 10 ditto
sick.

Marines—1 serjeant, 11 rank and file, 2 ditto sick.

Seamen—1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 59 rank and file,
3 ditto sick.

Black Corps—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 4 serjeants,
29 rank and file, 1 ditto sick.

Legion—1 lieutenant, 6 rank and file.

Royal Artillery—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants,
42 rank and file, 15 ditto sick.

Royal Engineers—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 3 rank
and file.

Total—1 lieutenant-colonel, 9 captains, 11 lieu-
tenants, 3 ensigns, 2 aides-de-camp, 1 fort-
major, 3 surgeons, 2 mates, 1 assistant-com-
missary, 45 serjeants, 6 drummers or fifers,
481 rank and file, and 45 ditto sick.

N. B. Captain Grant, Adjutant Warner, and three

volunteers, not included in the above ; also two sergeants and four corporals of the 56th regiment ; additional gunners, not included.

(Signed) ROB. PRESCOTT, Lieut.-Gen.

Admiralty-Office, February 14, 1795.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Caldwell, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, to Mr. Stephens, Secretary of the Admiralty, dated on board the Majestic, off Martinique, January 3, 1795.

THE Ganges and Montagu arrived at Fort Royal on the 29th November last.

On the 30th of October, being then about thirty leagues to the westward of Cape Finisterre, they fell in with and captured the Jacobin, a ship of war in the service of the French Government, carrying twenty-four twelve-pounders, and two hundred and twenty men, and brought her with them to this Island. She had been nine days from Brest, and taken nothing.

The Zebra returned to Fort Royal on the 4th of December, with the Carmagnols, French schooner, of ten guns and thirty-five men, which she took off St. Lucia the 30th of November ; and Captain Faulknor, of the Blanche, informs me of his having chased an armed schooner on shore, near Port Louis, Guadeloupe, which he afterwards got off, and found she was laden with gunpowder, and sent her to St. John's, Antigua. The crew effected their escape. And, by his letter of the 31st of December, he acquaints me of his having the day before chased a large schooner into the Bay of Descada, where she anchored close under a battery and a long range of musquetry on the shore ; and that, from the annoyance such vessels have rendered the trade, he thought it expedient
to

to anchor, to silence the battery, and bring the schooner out, which, after some little time, he effected by the crew of the schooner abandoning her, and the musquetry from the shore not giving further molestation. By the papers found on board she was a National corvette, commanded by a Lieutenant de Vaisseaux, senior officer of a detachment from Pointe à Pitre. The *Blanche* has suffered but little in her hull, masts, or rigging. A midshipman and one man were killed, and five wounded. The enemy at the battery, and on board the schooner, suffered considerably. Captain Riou, of the *Beaulieu*, also informs me, by letter of the 2d instant, of his having captured a fast-sailing sloop of ten guns and forty-one men, commanded by an Ensign de Vaisseaux, and carried her into Barbadoes. She sailed from Pointe à Pitre in company with three other privateers.

Extract of another Letter from Vice-Admiral Caldwell to Mr. Stephens, dated off Martinique, January 3, 1795.

I HAVE the honour to inclose you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, copies of Rear Admiral Thompson's and Lieutenant-General Prescott's letters, giving an account of the evacuation of Fort Matilda, Guadaloupe, which was happily effected with infinitely less loss than could have been expected, by the able and judicious arrangement made by the Lieutenant-General and Rear-Admiral; executed by Captain Bowen, of the *Terpsichore*, with uncommon judgment; too much praise cannot be given him, meriting every thing that can be said of a gallant, active, diligent, good officer.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Thompson to Vice-Admiral Caldwell, dated on board the Vanguard, off Guadaloupe, December 11, 1794.

SIR,

YESTERDAY morning Captain Bowen, of His Majesty's ship *Terpsichore*, accompanied by Captain Thomas, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Prescott, brought me a letter from the General, saying that he had held out at Fort Matilda as long as possible, (indeed from the ships we could perceive that the walls of the Fort were much shattered, and many of the guns dismounted,) and requested that I would make an arrangement for taking off the troops, who would be ready at the water-side by seven o'clock that evening. On my mentioning to Captain Bowen that it would be necessary an officer of rank should conduct the embarkation, he in a very handsome manner offered to undertake the service, provided I thought him equal to it. Knowing his abilities, I accepted his offer with pleasure, and he performed it very much to my satisfaction, bringing the whole garrison off without any loss on their part; unfortunately, in rowing along shore to enquire after an out-picquet, (which there was some doubt about, but which had been called in and was embarked,) Captain Bowen received a bad wound in the face. A mate and one man were killed in the Alarm's launch, in consequence of her being thrown on the beach by the surf. This was all the loss we sustained, although the enemy kept up a smart fire of musquetry, and from some other batteries. Two men from the 60th deserted on being ordered to the waterside, who, it is thought, gave the enemy information of our intentions. Considering the short notice every thing succeeded beyond my expectations, and I felt myself much obliged to all concerned, officers and men; but Captain Bowen I beg leave particularly to recommend on the present occasion, and

and for his exertions during the whole siege, of which I have no doubt but Lieutenant-General Prescott can bear ample testimony.

We are now employed arranging the troops, in order to send them for the protection of the different Islands. When that is finished I shall make the best of my way to join you at Martinique.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. THOMPSON.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Prescott to Vice-Admiral Caldwell, dated on board the Vanguard, at Sea, Dec. 11, 1794.

SIR,

I CANNOT suffer the evacuation of Fort Matilda, in Guadaloupe, to pass over (the defence of which was committed to me) without acquainting you with the very gallant and truly meritorious conduct of Captain Bowen, of the Terpsichore. This ship was by Sir John Jervis particularly allotted to the protection of the Fort by Sea, and performed that duty, from the commencement of the siege thereof, on the 14th of October, to the day of its evacuation, in a manner that beggars all description, to the 10th instant, at night. The conduct of Captain Bowen in performing this duty was above all praise; his vigilance was unremitted in covering the various supplies of men, ammunition, provisions, &c. which we had need of during a siege of two months, and received, without loss, from his attention and zeal. He required but to be made acquainted with our wants, to administer all in his power to our relief, and his conduct on this trying occasion has made such impression on my mind in his favour, as time cannot obliterate; and I am persuaded that the whole garrison entertain the same sense of his services that I do.

I trust that the wound which he has received in taking

taking off the last of the garrison in his own boat, will not prove mortal, as thereby the King would lose a most gallant and truly deserving officer.

I had no acquaintance with Captain Bowen until the commencement of this siege, and, therefore, I trust that my thus taking the liberty of addressing you respecting him, can be ascribed to no other motive than the true one, an anxious desire to pay that tribute of applause which is so justly due to merit such as his.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT PRESCOTT.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Caldwell to Mr. Stephens, dated off Martinique, the 11th of January 1795.

FOR the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I enclose two copies of letters received from Lieutenant Watkins, of the *Blanche*, with minutes of Mr. Milne, her Second Lieutenant, who came to me express, giving an account of their taking the French frigate *La Pique*, of thirty-eight guns, and three hundred and sixty men, after an action of five hours, as brilliant and decided as ever happened; nor can too much praise and commendation be given to all the officers and ship's company. Their Lordships will see by the minutes, the judicious manner in which the *Blanche* laid the enemy on board, and twice lashed her bowsprit to the *Blanche's* capstern, and when the former's main and misen-masts fell, she payed off before the wind, and towed the enemy; when the stern ports, not being large enough, they blew the upper transom beam away to admit the guns to run out, and fired into her bows for three hours. The marines, under Lieutenant Richardson, keeping so well directed and constant a fire, that not a man could appear upon her

her forecastle until she struck, when the Second Lieutenant and ten men swam on board, and took possession of her.

Captain Faulknor was unfortunately killed after two hours action, by which His Majesty has lost an officer as truly meritorious as the navy of England ever had.

P. S. It appears by a recent account there were many more than three hundred and sixty men on board *La Pique*; one hundred and seventy-four are brought here, one hundred and ten wounded, and landed at the Saints, seventy-six found dead on board when she was taken possession of. It is probable some were thrown overboard during the action, and it is known numbers fell with her three masts, and were drowned.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Frederick Watkins, First Lieutenant of His Majesty's Ship Blanche, to Vice-Admiral Caldwell, dated Isle de Saints, 5th of January 1795.

SIR,

I TAKE the earliest opportunity of informing you of my arrival here in His Majesty's ship *Blanche*, with *La Pique*, a frigate of thirty-eight guns, belonging to the National Convention of France, which Captain Faulknor brought to action at a quarter past twelve A. M. *Mariegalante* bearing east half south, three miles.

It is with the utmost regret I have to inform you that he fell in the action. In him His Majesty lost a brave and gallant officer, which I most sincerely lament, as must every one who knew his merit.

I cannot sufficiently express my thanks to Lieutenants Milne and Prickett, also the other officers and ship's company, for their cool determined bravery on the occasion; and am happy to add, that she struck her colours at a quarter past five A. M.

1795.

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From

From the best information I have been able to obtain, the enemy had three hundred and sixty men on board when we brought her to action, and I have great reason to suppose her loss to be about seventy-six killed and one hundred and ten wounded.

Inclosed I have the honour of sending you the return of killed and wounded on board His Majesty's ship *Blanche*.

I have the honour to be, &c.

FREDERICK WATKINS,
First Lieutenant.

Killed.

Captain Robert Faulknor.

Mr. William Bolton, midshipman.

Five seamen and one private marine.

Wounded.

Mr. Charles Herbert, midshipman.

Isaac Hutchison, quarter-master.

Philip Griffiths, ditto.

William Fletcher, armourer.

George Dice, serjeant of marines.

Twelve seamen and four private marines.

*Copy of another Letter from Lieutenant Watkins to
Vice-Admiral Caldwell, dated Isle de Saints, Ja-
nuary 6, 1795.*

SIR,

THE officer who delivers this to you is Lieutenant David Milne, Second of His Majesty's ship *Blanche*. I think it my duty to inform you, that his conduct during the action with *La Pique* is deserving every attention you can pay him. From him
you

you will learn all the particulars that you may be desirous of knowing respecting the action.

I have the honour to be, &c.

FRED. WATKINS.

Proceedings on board His Majesty's Ship La Blanche.

SUNDAY, January 4, 1795. At day-light saw a frigate at anchor outside of the Harbour of Point à Pitre.

At seven A. M. she got under way, and kept working under her topsails, backing her mizen-topsail at times to keep company with a schooner. We run towards her until nearly within gun-shot of the *Fleur d'Epée*, then tacked, hove to, and filled occasionally. Finding the French frigate not inclined to come out from the batteries, we made sail to board a schooner coming down along Grande Terre. At eleven A. M. fired a gun and brought her to. She proved an American from Bourdeaux, and appearing suspicious, detained the Master, and took her in tow. At this time the battery at Grozier fired two guns at us, and the frigate fired several, and hoisted her colours; none of the shot reached. Finding her still not inclined to come out, we made sail towards *Mariegalante* under topsails and courses.

Monday at four P. M. we tacked and hove to, took out the American's crew, and sent a petty officer and men into her. Saw the frigate still under Grande Terre. At six P. M. wore ship, and stood towards Dominique, with the schooner in tow. At half-past eight P. M. saw the frigate about two leagues astern. Cast off the schooner, tacked, and made all sail. At a quarter-past twelve A. M. passed under her lee on the starboard tack, she on the larboard tack, and exchanged broadsides. At half-past twelve A. M. tacked, and came up with her fast. When within musket-shot, she wore with an intention to rake us; we

wore at the same time, and engaged her nearly aboard.. At one A. M. put our helm a starboard, and run across her stern, and lashed her bowsprit to our capstern; kept firing our quarter-deck and other guns that would bear into her, and musquetry, which she returned from her tops, and from her quarter-deck guns run in a midship fore and aft. At this time our main and mizen-masts fell overboard, and they attempted to board us, but were repulsed. At a quarter before two A. M. she dropped astern (at this time Captain Faulknor fell.) We got a hawser up, and made her well fast, with her bowsprit abreast of our starboard-quarter, the marines keeping a constant fire of musquetry into her. Finding the carpenters could not make the ports large enough, we blew out as much of the upper transom-beam as would admit the two aftermost guns on the main-deck to be run out, and fired into her bows.

At two A. M. all her masts were shot away. In this situation we towed her before the wind, engaging till a quarter-past five, when they called out that they had struck. The Second Lieutenant and ten men then swam on board, and took possession of

La Pique of 26 12 pounders.

8 9

4 32 carronades,

with a number of brass swivels on her gunwales.

At the time of the action we had away, in prizes, two Master's-mates and twelve men.

DAVID MILNE, Second Lieutenant.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Caldwell to Mr. Stephens, dated off Martinique, January 15, 1795.

YOU will please to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that General Sir John Vaughan and myself think it necessary to send a frigate

frigate to England immediately, to inform Government that, on the 6th instant, a convoy from France, under two or three frigates, got into Point à Pitre, Guadaloupe.

Inclosed is a copy of Captain Wilson's minutes, which is the best information we have, and by which their Lordships will see that one of the enemy's ships was taken, the Duras, said to be an old French Indiaman.

Minutes of Proceedings on board His Majesty's Ship Bellona, George Wilson, Esq. Commander, January 5, 1795.

ON Monday January 5, 1795, latitude 16 deg. 30 min. Deseada bearing west, distance twelve leagues, at eight A. M. descried two sail standing towards us; the weather being very hazy, I could only perceive one to be a frigate, which tacked and stood from us. We chased her with light winds and very hazy weather. About twelve o'clock I discovered ten sail to leeward, laying to. Upon making them plain, from their size, supposed them a French squadron. About one o'clock they bore up, we immediately chased, the weather being very squally and hazy. I supposed five of their ships frigates. At five o'clock made the alarm signal to attack the convoy, the frigates dropped in their rear and formed; the sternmost I came up with, and began to fire, when she struck. I perceived four others hauled out, apparently with an intention to engage. At eight o'clock I sent an officer and boat on board the frigate to take possession, and found her to be Le Duras, of twenty guns, four hundred troops, and seventy seamen. They reported her in a sinking state, during which time I lay to, expecting the other frigates to fetch me on the same tack, when Captain Carpenter hailed me to observe the same. At half-past eight I saw the frigates had bore up, upon which
I de-

I desired Captain Carpenter would take charge of the prize and follow with all expedition. I immediately made sail, but the night was so dark and squally that I could not keep sight of them. At twelve o'clock I found myself so near Deseada, that I was obliged to haul off. It blowing very hard in the morning, I was to leeward of Deseada. As soon as I could put men on board the prize, I made sail for Antigua, but could not reach St. John's that night. In the course of the night the prize had driven to leeward. I ordered Captain Carpenter to carry her to St. Kitt's, and take her under charge until further orders. I made the best of my way to Martinique, being in want of provisions and water.

L'Eseulle, a seventy-four, cut down, mounting forty-six guns and five hundred men; L'Astrée, of thirty-six guns; La Leveret, twenty guns; La Prompte, twenty guns; Le Duras, twenty guns; and ten armed transports sailed from Brest on the 17th of November last, with troops and warlike stores. The Duras has on board field-pieces, mortars, shot, shells, great quantities of small arms and entrenching tools of all sorts; numbers not ascertained.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 28,
1795.

Horse-Guards, February 28, 1795.

A DISPATCH, dated Rheine, February 11, 1795, of which the following is an Extract, has been received by His Royal Highness the Duke of York from

from Lieutenant-General Harcourt, and communicated by His Royal Highness to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State :

I HAD the honour to inform your Royal Highness, in a letter dated January 21, from Deventer, of the arrival of the troops in their cantonments behind the Yssel. The frost having precluded all communication with England since that time, it has been out of my power to acquaint you of the movements which have since taken place, and it is only within these two or three days that the thaw again offers a prospect of its being open.

In consequence of the arrangements made, in conjunction with and in pursuance of General Wallmoden's orders, to place the army in cantonments behind the Ems, we marched on the 27th of January from Deventer and the rest of the cantonments on the Yssel, leaving Lieutenant-General Abercromby with the guards and Colonel Strutt's brigade, the advanced posts still remaining at Appledorn, Low, &c. to take the necessary steps for the removal of the sick, stores, and provisions, and for the destruction of whatever of the latter could not be conveyed. Lieutenant-General Abercromby was to march the next day, and I am happy to say, that, by the exertions which were made, and principally by those of Lieutenant-Colonel Brownrigg, which on this, as well as on all other occasions, have been of the most essential service, the number of sick left at Deventer, Zwell and Zutphen, did not exceed six hundred, most of whose cases would not admit of removal ; Major M'Murdo, with a Captain, two subalterns, and the necessary medical attendants, was left in charge of them. The greatest part of the stores and provisions were removed or destroyed. The ammunition, which had been brought from Arnheim to Doesburg, has

has likewise, in great part, been got off, and is now at Bentheim.

The first column arrived at and near Halten on the 27th, marched from thence to Delden on the 28th, and proceeded on the 29th to Oldensaal. On the 30th they arrived at or near Bentheim. General Coate's brigade had marched some days sooner, and was then cantoned at Skutterpe Rheine, and other places near and behind the Ems.

General Abercromby's corps arrived at Oldensaal on the 30th and 31st, and the advanced posts were withdrawn to this side of Deventer, and posted at Delden, Almela, and other Villages on that front. I am sorry to add that the troops on their march suffered considerably, not only from the badness of the roads and the inclemency of the weather, but likewise from the difficulty of procuring cover for the men.

Horse-Guards, February 28, 1795.

A LETTER from Major-General Sir Adam Williamson, K. B., dated Jamaica, the 20th of December 1794, of which the following is an Extract, has been received by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State :

I HAVE the honour to inclose the copy of a letter to Brigadier-General Horneck, from Captain Grant, of the 13th regiment, who commanded at Bizzeton, in St. Domingo, when attacked by three columns of the brigands, of at least two thousand men. The garrison consisted of not more than one hundred and twenty men. Captain Grant and his two Lieutenants, Lieutenant Clunes, of the royals, and Lieutenant Hamilton, of the 22d regiment, merit every attention that can be shewn them. They
were

were all three severely wounded early in the attack ; but tied up their wounds, and continued to defend the post. It has been a very gallant defence, and does them great honour.

Captain M'Kiver, of the brig Mary, has been of infinite service. I had stationed armed vessels off Bizzeton and Tiberon, and they have contributed essentially to the preservation of these posts.

SIR,

Bizzeton, December 5, 1794.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that between the hours of four and five this morning, immediately as the moon set, the two posts at this place were attacked by three columns almost at the same moment, commencing by an attempt on the Redan, which was followed by others from the Old Mill-House, and on the work constructed on the opposite hill.

The enemy advanced perfectly silent, and in such secrecy that they were close under the works before they were discovered ; but having had the garrison under arms for some hours, as is customary, and the militia being in readiness on their posts, the enemy met with an instant check.

After an ineffectual attack of about three quarters of an hour, and day-light breaking fast upon them, they retreated, carrying with them all their wounded, and (as is supposed) many of their dead, as thirty-seven bodies only were found.

I should not do justice to His Majesty's troops, both officers and men, under my command, if I did not acquaint you, Sir, with what cool and determined spirit they conducted themselves on this occasion ; to the former, Lieutenants Hamilton and Clunes, I am particularly indebted for their exertions, though I am sorry to say they were both severely wounded.

1795.

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I must also thank Captain McKiver, of the brig Mary, for the constant and steady fire he kept up during the whole of the action.

I have the honour to transmit an account of killed and wounded, and am, &c.

J. GRANT.

Brig.-Gen. Horneck.

*Return of Killed and Wounded at Fort Bizzeton,
December 5, 1794.*

Flank Corps—1 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, wounded.

1st Royals—1 lieutenant wounded.

23d Regiment—1 serjeant killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

41st Ditto—1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

Militia—2 rank and file killed; 6 rank and file wounded.

Total—1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 13 rank and file, wounded.

Names of Officers Wounded.

Flank Corps—Captain Grant, of the 13th grenadiers.

Ditto—Lieutenant Hamilton, of the 22d light infantry.

1st Battalion of Royals—Lieutenant Clunes.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 17,
1795.



Admiralty-Office, March 17, 1795.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Burlington, commanding His Majesty's Ship Lively, to Mr. Nepean, dated the 13th instant, Ushant South, Half West, 13 Leagues.

SIR,

I BEG you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, half an hour past ten o'clock this morning, I brought the French frigate, *La Tourterille*, of thirty guns and two hundred and fifty men, to action; and at half-past one o'clock I had the satisfaction to see her surrender to His Majesty's ship *Lively* under my command. Our loss is very trifling for so long an action, only two men wounded. The enemy's loss is sixteen killed, and twenty-five wounded. I am sorry to say I fear Mr. Loftus Otway Bland, the Third Lieutenant, is likely to lose his left eye, and the service thereby deprived of a deserving young officer.

I beg leave to recommend to their Lordships' notice Lieutenants Jos. R. Watson and John Maitland, whose spirited and steady example encouraged the men to do their duty with pleasure.

Mr. James Vetre, the Master, is entitled to my warmest thanks for the great assistance he gave me

during the fight. Indeed I cannot conclude without observing, the officers and crew throughout behaved with that determined coolness and bravery that must have ensured them success.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEO. BURLTON.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 31,
1795.

Admiralty-Office, March 28, 1795.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Edward Pellew, Captain of His Majesty's Ship Indefatigable, dated Falmouth, March 23, 1795, to Mr. Nepean.

HAVING sailed agreeable to my letter of the 1st instant, I proceeded in execution of my orders. I have now to communicate the return of His Majesty's ship under my command to this Port; and beg you will be pleased to inform their Lordships, that having received information from the Master of a ship which I had chased, that a convoy of sixty sail were to leave Brest on the 7th in the morning, for Bourdeaux, protected by three frigates, I placed the squadron under my command as near the Penmarks as possible, and at day-light saw twenty-five sail close among the rocks, under guard of one small armed ship. Fifteen of this number were taken and destroyed; the remainder ran between the rocks in
such

such a manner as rendered any attempt of mine to pursue them fruitless.

Out of eight taken, two are laden with building timber, one with bale goods, and one partly with sugar, indigo, and some bales of linen. Two ships, three brigs, and two sloops were burnt.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of
APRIL 7, 1795.

Admiralty-Office, April 7, 1795.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, was this Evening received from Vice-Admiral Hotham, Commander of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean :

SIR, *Britannia, at Sea, March 16, 1795.*

YOU will be pleased to inform their Lordships, that on the 8th instant, being then in Leghorn Road, I received an express from Genoa that the French fleet, consisting of fifteen sail of the line and three frigates, were seen two days before off the Isle of Marguerite, which intelligence corresponding with a signal made from the Mozelle, then in the Offing, for a fleet in the north-west quarter, I immediately caused the squadron to be unmoored, and at day-break the following morning we put to Sea with a strong breeze from the east-north-east.

The Mozelle previously returned to me, with the
infor-

information, that the fleet she had seen were steering to the southward, and supposed to be the enemy ; in consequence of which I shaped my course for Corsica, lest their destination should be against that Island, and dispatched the Tarleton brig to St. Fiorenzo, with orders for the Berwick to join me with all possible expedition off Cape Corse ; but, in the course of the night, she returned to me with the unwelcome intelligence of that ship having been captured two days before by the enemy's fleet.

To trespass, as little as possible upon their Lordships' time, I shall not enter into a detail of our proceedings until the two squadrons got sight of each other, and the prospect opened of forcing the enemy to action, every movement which was made being directed to that object, and that alone.

Although the French ships were seen by our advanced frigates daily, yet the two squadrons did not get sight of each other until the 12th, when that of the enemy was discovered to windward.

Observing them on the morning following still in that direction, without any apparent intention of coming down, the signal was made for a general chase, in the course of which, the weather being squally, and blowing very fresh, we discovered one of their line of battle ships to be without her topmasts, which afforded to Captain Freemantle, of the Inconstant frigate, (who was then far advanced on the chase,) an opportunity of shewing a good proof of British enterprize, by his attacking, raking, and harassing her until the coming up of the Agamemnon, when he was most ably seconded by Captain Nelson, who did her so much damage as to disable her from putting herself again to rights ; but they were at this time so far detached from our own fleet, that they were obliged to quit her, as other ships of the enemy were coming up to her assistance, by one of which she was soon afterwards taken in tow.

Finding that our heavy ships did not gain on the enemy

enemy during the chase, I made the signal for the squadron to form upon the larboard-line of bearing; in which order we continued for the night.

At day-light the next morning (the 14th) being about six or seven leagues to the south-west of Genoa, we observed the enemy's disabled ship, with the one that had her in tow, to be so far to leeward, and separated from their own squadron, as to afford a probable chance of our cutting them off. The opportunity was not lost; all sail was made to effect that purpose, which reduced the enemy to the alternative of abandoning those ships, or coming to battle.

Although the latter did not appear to be their choice, they yet came down (on the contrary tack to which we were) with the view of supporting them; but the Captain and Bedford, whose signals were made to attack the enemy's disabled ship and her companion, were so far advanced, and so closely supported by the other ships of our van, as to cut them off effectually from any assistance that could be given them; the conflict ended in the enemy's abandoning them, and firing upon our line as they passed with a light air of wind.

The two ships that fell proved to be the *Ca-ira* (formerly the *Couronne*) of eighty guns, and the *Censeur* of seventy-four.

Our van ships suffered so much by this attack, particularly the *Illustrious* and *Courageux* (having each lost their main and mizen-masts) that it became impossible for any thing further to be effected.

I have, however, good reason to hope, from the enemy's steering to the westward, after having passed our fleet, that, whatever might have been their design, their intentions are for the present frustrated.

The French fleet were loaded with troops; the *Ca-ira* having thirteen hundred men on board, and the *Censeur* one thousand, of whom, by their obstinate defence, they lost, in killed and wounded, between three and four hundred men.

The

The efforts of our squadron to second my wishes for an immediate and effectual attack upon the enemy, were so spirited and unanimous, that I feel peculiar satisfaction in offering to their Lordships my cordial commendation of all ranks collectively. It is difficult to specify particular desert, where emulation was common to all, and zeal for His Majesty's service the general description of the fleet.

It is, however, an act of justice to express the sense I entertain of the services of Captain Holloway, of the Britannia. During a long friendship with that officer I have had repeated proofs of his personal and professional talents; and on this recent demand for experience and information, his zeal afforded me the most beneficial and satisfactory assistance.

Herewith I transmit a list of the killed and wounded on board the different ships of the squadron, and have to lament the loss of Captain Littlejohn, of the Berwick, who, I understand from some of her men that were retaken in the Ca-ira, was unfortunately killed the morning of the ship's being captured; by which misfortune His Majesty has lost a most valuable and experienced officer, and I have only to add, that he has left a widow and four small children.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

W. HOTHAM.

P. S. Enclosed are lists of the ships that composed the two squadrons on the 14th instant.

I am now on the way with the prizes to St. Fiorenzo, but doubt much whether it will be possible to get them in, as they are dismasted, greatly shattered, and very leaky, particularly the Ca-ira.

Return

*Return of the Officers and Men Killed and Wounded
on board the different Ships of the Squadron under
Vice-Admiral Hotham's Command, in an Action
with the French Fleet off Genoa, 14th of March
1795.*

Britannia, Captain Holloway—1 seaman killed, 18 ditto wounded.

Princess Royal, Captain Purvis—3 seamen killed, 7 ditto wounded ; 1 marine or soldier wounded.

St. George, Captain Foley—Third Lieutenant Rt. Honeyman wounded ; 4 seamen killed, 12 ditto wounded.

Windsor Castle, Captain Gore—First Lieutenant Thomas Hawker wounded ; 5 seamen killed, 28 ditto wounded ; 1 marine or soldier killed, 2 ditto wounded.

Captain, Captain Reeve—Mr. William Hunter (Master) and First Lieutenant Wilson Rathbone, wounded ; 3 seamen killed, 17 ditto wounded.

Fortitude, Captain Young—1 seaman killed, 4 ditto wounded.

Illustrious, Captain Frederick—Mr. Samuel Moore (Midshipman) wounded ; 15 seamen killed, 68 ditto wounded ; 5 marines or soldiers killed, 1 ditto wounded.

Egmont, Captain Sutton—7 seamen killed, 21 ditto wounded.

Terrible, Captain Campbell—6 seamen wounded.

Courageux, Captain Montgomery—Mr. William Coleman (Midshipman) killed, Mr. John Blackburn (Master) wounded ; 8 seamen killed, 21 ditto wounded ; 6 marines or soldiers killed, 11 ditto wounded.

Bedford, Captain Gould—First Lieutenant Miles wounded ; 6 seamen killed, 14 ditto wounded ; 1 marine or soldier killed, 3 ditto wounded.

Agamemnon, Captain Nelson—Mr. John Wilson (Master) and 12 seamen wounded.

1795.

H

Diadem,

Diadem, Captain Tyler—3 seamen killed, 7 ditto wounded.

Inconstant, Captain Freemantle—3 seamen killed, 14 ditto wounded.

Tancredi, Le Chevalier Caraccioli—1 seaman killed, 5 ditto wounded.

Total—75 killed, 280 wounded.

W. HOTHAM.

ORDER of BATTLE, the 14th of March, 1795.						Names	
No. Ships.		Commanders.		Guns.	Men.	Division.	
Frigates, &c.							
Lowestoffe, re-peating Frigate							
Tarleton, Palade, Poulette, and Minerva.							
Van Squadron, under the Commander in the 2d Post.							
1. Captain,	Capt. Reeve,	74	590	Starboard or Weather Division.	H 2		
2. Bedford,	Capt. Gould,	74	590				
3. Tancredi,	{ Capt. LeCheva- lier Caraccioli, }	74	600				
4. Princess Royal,	Capt. Purvis,	90	760				
5. Agamemnon,	Capt. Nelson,	64	491				
				Vice-Admiral Goodall.			
Centre Squadron, under the Commander in Chief.							
6. Illustrious,	Capt. Frederick,	74	590	Vice-Admiral Hotham.	H 2		
7. Courageux,	Capt. Montgouery,	74	640				
8. Britannia,	Capt. Holloway,	100	859				
9. Egmont,	Capt. Sutton,	74	590				
10. Windsor Castle,	Capt. Gore,	90	755				
				Rear-Admiral Linzee.			
Rear Squadron, under the Commander in the 3d Post.							
11. Diadem,	Capt. Tyler,	64	491	Starboard or Lee Division.	H 2		
12. St. George,	Capt. Foley,	90	760				
13. Terrible,	Capt. Campbell,	74	590				
14. Fortitude,	Capt. Young,	74	590				
				Vice-Ad. Sir. H. Parker.			
Romulus, re-peating Frigate.							
Fox Cutter.							
Inconstant, Me-leager, to re-peat Signals.							

*Names of the Ships which composed the French Fleet
on the 14th day of March 1795.*

NAMES.	Guns.	Comple- ment of Men.	On board at the time of Action.
Le Sans Culotte, -	120	1200	2000
Le Victoire (late Lan- guedoc) -	80	950	1300
Le Tonnant, -	80	950	1300
Le Guerrier, -	74	730	1000
Le Conquerant, -	74	730	1000
Le Mereure, -	74	730	1000
Le Barras, -	74	730	1000
Le Genereux -	74	730	1000
Le Heureux -	74	730	1000
Le Dequesne -	74	730	1000
Le Timoleon (late Com- merce de Bourdeaux,) }	74	730	1000
Le Ca-ira (taken,) -	80	950	1300
Le Censeur (taken,) -	74	930	1000
L'Alcide, -	74	930	1000
Le Souverain, -	74	930	1000
La Vestal -	32	250	250
La Minerve -	40	300	300
La Thamise, -	40	300	300
L'Alceste, -	32	250	250
Scout, -	18	120	120
La Hazard, -	20	120	120

W. HOTHAM.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 18,
1795.

Admiralty-Office, April 18.

*Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Colpoys to
Mr. Nepean, dated on board His Majesty's Ship
London, at Spithead, the 16th of April 1795.*

PLEASE to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of my arrival here with His Majesty's ships under my command :

That on the 29th of March, *Le Jean Bart*, a French corvette, of twenty guns and one hundred and twenty men, bound to Brest, was captured by His Majesty's ships *Cerberus* and *Santa Margareta* ; she had been charged with dispatches from the French Minister in America.

That on the 30th of March the *Robust* recaptured the *Caldicott Castle*, of Chepstow, from Barcelona, bound to Guernsey ; she was taken on the 18th of March, off Cape St. Vincents, by six French ships of the line, two frigates, and a corvette.

That on the 10th instant we discovered and gave chase to three French frigates, which soon shaped different courses. I made the signal for the *Hannibal* and *Robust* to follow the two which pointed most to the westward. The *Astrea*, Lord Henry Powlett, with his accustomed promptitude and attention, kept after the largest and seemingly best goer of the three, with which he closed about ten o'clock at night, and obliged

obliged her to surrender, after a well-fought action of fifty-eight minutes, which does great credit to his Lordship's good conduct, as well as the discipline of his officers and ship's company. The particulars I transmit in a copy of his Lordship's letter to me, which accompanies this.

P. S. The Robust joined me off the Isle of Wight, Captain Thornborough reports that La Gentile, of forty guns, was taken on Saturday last by the Hannibal, but that La Fraternité escaped.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Henry Powlett, Captain of His Majesty's Ship Astrea, to Rear-Admiral Colpoys, dated at Sea, the 11th of April 1795, Lat. 49 deg. 30 min. N. Long. 10 deg. 46 min. W.

SIR,

IN obedience to your signal from the London yesterday morning, I gave chase to the north-west, and at ten o'clock at night came up with and engaged La Gloire, French National frigate, mounting 26 twelve-pounders on the main-deck, ten six-pounders and four thirty-six-pounder carronades on the quarter-deck, and two six-pounders on the fore-castle; having on board two hundred and seventy-five men. After a close action of fifty-eight minutes she struck.

It is very satisfactory to me to be able to say, that I had no person killed, and only eight men wounded; three of them, I am sorry to add, are in some danger. I am also very sorry to say that the slaughter on board the enemy has been very considerable; the killed and wounded, from the best accounts I have been able to collect, amounting to forty. Among the latter is her Captain, Citizen Beens, who received a contusion on the head. He seems to be an able, humane, and intelligent officer.

I have

I have sent Mr. Talbot, my First Lieutenant, on board *La Gloire*, which will I hope meet your approbation. I must not omit to mention the just sense I entertain of his services and good conduct upon this occasion ; and it gives me the greatest pleasure to add, that the conduct of the officers and ship's company in general afforded me particular satisfaction.

The two frigates, after which you dispatched His Majesty's ships *Hannibal* and *Robust*, are exactly of the same force with *La Gloire*. They had been three weeks out from Brest, and had made but one capture, a small Spanish brig.

I am, &c.

H. POWLETT.

BULLETIN.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 28,
1795.

Admiralty-Office, April 28.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain Sir J. B. Warren,
Bart. of His Majesty's Ship La Pomone, dated off
Falmouth, April 24, 1795, to Evan Nepean, Esq.*

UNTIL the 15th instant nothing material occurred ; when a sail having been discovered in the north-east, the *Isle de Rhé* bearing east-north-east five leagues, I made the signal for a general chase, and at half-past eight A. M. the *Artois* brought her to. She proved to be *Le Jean Bart*, ship corvette

vette of twenty-six guns and one hundred and eighty-seven men.

On the 16th, having seen several sail a-head, gave chase with the squadron, and at four p. m., Belleisle bearing north eight leagues distant, came up with the rear of a convoy. A corvette brig passing us to leeward, exchanged a few shot, which carried away her studding-sails. Finding it impracticable to pursue her, she running close in shore, I stood after the rest, and at five p. m. brought-to a brig and a sloop, which, being in ballast, were set on fire. The Galatea also, after exchanging a few shot, brought-to a ship corvette a-head, which proved to be L'Expedition, of sixteen guns and one hundred and twenty men, formerly a packet in our service.

The Artois also captured two sloops laden with fish. The rest of the convoy, with a frigate, standing in between the rocks for Hediè and Quiberon Bay, escaped.

Extract of a Letter from the same, dated April 25.

IN addition to the list of vessels taken and destroyed by the squadron under my command, Captain Nagle, of the Artois, acquaints me, that on the evening we fell in with the last convoy off Belleisle, he chased a ship and brig upon the rocks near the Island of Hediè, and that they were lost thereon.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 14,
1795.

Admiralty-Office, May 9.

Extract of a Letter from Captain James Cotes, late of His Majesty's Ship Thames, dated Gisors, April 9, 1795, to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

THURSDAY, 24th October 1793, latitude 47 deg. 2 min. north, longitude 7 deg. 22 min. west, standing upon a wind to the southward, the wind at west-south-west, at half-past nine o'clock A. M. saw a sail bearing south; she hoisted a blue flag at the fore-topmast-head, as a signal to a brig (as I suppose) that accompanied her, and then bore away before the wind. It came on very thick; upon its clearing up, at a quarter-past ten o'clock, we perceived she had hauled her wind, and made sail for us; cleared ship; at half-past ten o'clock she fired a gun to windward, and hoisted French National colours. We were soon close, passing on contrary tacks; she fired her bow-guns, and then a broadside, when she wore, and an action commenced, which continued until twenty minutes past two P. M. when the ship (which proved to be a French frigate) hauled off to the southward, making all the sail she could, but unfortunately leaving us in a condition unable to follow her. All our masts and bowsprit were shot through in a number of places, all our stays entirely shot away, all the main rigging shot away, and was
1795. I hang-

hanging by the ratlines, (except two shouds on one side, and three on the other,) but, on examination, the eyes of these were shot away above the top. The main-topmast rigging was still more damaged, and the mast shot through in three places. The main-topsail-yard was shot away in the slings by a double-headed shot, and the yard-arms came down before the main-yard, the lifts, braces, &c. being all shot away; the slings, both iron and rope, besides the geers of the main-yard, were shot away; the yard hung by the trusses, about a third mast down; the main-sail was cut to pieces, particularly the leech-ropes. The fore-mast had received nearly the same damage as the main-mast, with this difference, that the slings of the fore-yard were not all cut away, so that the yard remained aloft; the fore-topmast rigging, except one shroud on one side, and two on the other, was all shot away, with all the stays, back-stays, lifts, braces, tyes, haulyards, &c. the bowsprit shot through in several places, all the bob-stays and bowsprit shrouds were cut by shot and langrage; the jib-stay and haulyards were cut away the first broadside. The mizen-mast was so wounded, and the rigging so cut to pieces, that I was obliged to lower the gaft after the action, to prevent the masts going over the side; the fore part of the top was entirely shot away. I cannot pretend to enumerate the shot that was received in the hull; most part of the gangways were shot away, the main-deck before the main-mast was torn up from the waterway to the hatchways, the bits were shot away and unshipped, six shot between wind and water on the starboard, and three on the larboard side; in short, when the enemy made sail, the ship was perfectly unmanageable, two guns on the main-deck and one on the quarter-deck were dismounted, almost all the tackles and breechings were carried away; in this situation I was obliged to put before the wind, to prevent the masts going over the side, as it began to freshen from the

the west-south-west. Whilst we were thus employed, three sail (large frigates) appeared, making all the sail they could, under English colours ; it was impossible for me to alter our position, not being able to haul upon a wind, all our after-sail being shot away, and the runners being carried forward, were crossed to serve both as stays and shrouds and the ships had separated to prevent any such manœuvre. Fearing they might be enemies, as I thought they were, I called the remaining officers together, and asked them that if they should prove enemies, whether it would answer any purpose engaging in the situation we were in ; they were all of opinion that to engage with such a superiority of force could answer no other end than the destruction of the remaining crew, and that we were cut off from all possibility of an escape ; in this situation were we when the headmost passed us at a considerable distance (still under English colours) as if to reconnoitre our disabled state ; shortly after she wore, and came under our stern, and gave us a broadside. Perceiving it was his intention to engage us in that manner, seeing us entirely deprived of the means of altering our course, I judged it necessary to bring to, and inform him, as the ship had already engaged, we were incapable of further resistance, and consequently had yielded to their superior force. He desired us to send our boat ; I told him it was impossible, as they were all unfit to be put in the water, and if they were, we were unable to hoist them out ; he, in consequence, sent his on board of us, during which time the dispatches, together with all papers and letters that were on board, were sunk.

Thus, Sir, has fallen into the hands of the enemy His Majesty's ship *Thames* under my command ; but I trust a court martial will convince their Lordships and the country at large, that, although the misfortune has taken place, it was not until every exertion was found to be of no further avail.

The ship, after some of her crew was sent on board the Carmagnole, was taken in tow by her, and we anchored in Brest Road the day following.

Enclosed I forward a list of the killed and wounded, for their Lordships' information.

A List of Officers, Seamen, and Marines Killed and Wounded.

Killed.

James Davies.
James Walklett.
Thomas May, carpenter's crew.
Jacob Ways, quarter-master.
James Nailor.
Robert Barnard.
John Lancaster.
Christopher Coy.
John Sertes, captain's servant.

Wounded.

George Robinson, second lieutenant.
George Norris, master.
David Valentine, master's-mate.
James Dale, midshipman.
Grieve Doer.
John Pilgrim.
Peter Spring.
John Want
George Dodd.
John Smith, 2d.
James Holliday, quarter-gunner.
John Ripley.
Robert Wright.
William Elliott.
David Box.
William Baldry.
Isaac Youl.
Matthew Furnace.

MARINES.

MARINES.

Killed.

James Knott.

Wounded.

William Greenhalgh.

James Tootall.

James Lomax.

James Bury Jones.

Thomas Jackson.

Missing.

George Land, seaman, drowned.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 16,
1795.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Sir Richard Strachan, of His Majesty's Ship Melampus, dated Grouville Bay, Jersey, May 11, 1795, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for their Lordships' information, that Sir Sydney Smith, with the ships under his command, joined me on the 8th instant at noon. About three o'clock in the morning of the 9th, we discovered thirteen sail coming from the northward along shore. I made the
signal

signal to weigh; the squadron weighed and gave chase, the wind being off the land, and the enemy's vessels running along shore to the southward. About six o'clock the *Melampus* got near enough to fire upon the headmost vessels, but they all, except a cutter, which escaped round Cape Carteret, (our gun-boats not being arrived at the rendezvous) got close in shore, under a small battery protected by their armed vessels, a brig, and lugger. I made the signal for the boats to assemble on board this ship for the purpose of boarding them, and worked the *Melampus* in to cover the attack, soon followed by the other ships as they came up, firing upon the enemy's battery and gun-vessels in succession. The enemy soon abandoned their vessels, and the boats of the squadron boarded and got them all off, except one small sloop, which was burnt, the tide having left her. About this time the battery ceased to fire. I beg to take this opportunity to acknowledge the assistance I have received from the zeal and activity of the Captains under my direction upon all occasions, and particularly upon the present; and also to observe, that the manner in which the Lieutenants of the different ships boarded and brought off the vessels of the enemy does them infinite honour as officers; the First Lieutenant of the *Melampus* bearing a conspicuous part; and the boats' crews and different ships' companies acted with their usual courage.

The accompanying is a list of the killed and wounded on board the different ships, and also a list of the vessels of war and convoy taken.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most humble and obedient servant,

R. J. STRACHAN.

Return

Return of Killed and Wounded.

Melampus—1 petty officer and 7 seamen wounded.

Diamond—2 seamen wounded.

Hèbe—Mr. John Leggatt (Surgeon,) and 2 seamen wounded.

Niger—Mr. Long (2d Lieutenant,) and 1 seaman wounded.

Syren—Mr. John M'Guffock (Midshipman,) and 1 marine killed, and 2 seamen wounded.

List of Vessels and Prisoners taken.

1 Gun Brig ; 3 guns, eighteen-pounds.

1 Gun Luger ; 3 guns, eighteen-pounds.—Had 3 men remaining on board.

List of the Convoy.

	Tons Burthen.	Cargo.
La Prosperité,	80	cordage.
La Montagne,	200	{ timber, lead, and tin-plates.
La Catharine,	200	ship-timber.
L'Hyronnelle,	220	ship-timber and pitch.
La Contente,	250	powder.
La Nimphe,	120	wood and firing.
La Bonne Union,	150	—————
La Fantazie,	45	coals.
L'Alexandre,	397	{ ship-timber, cordage, hemp, and cannon.
La Sutit Neptune,	113	ship-timber.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 23,
1795.

Horse-Guards, May 23, 1795.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, has been received from Lieutenant-General David Dundas, by His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and transmitted by His Royal Highness to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State:

Diepholtz, May 9, 1795.

WE have just heard that the Austrians have been successful, though not without the loss of six or seven hundred men, in driving the French from the Post of Mombach, near Mayence, and on the Heights; before which place they will establish part of their army.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 27,
1795.

Admiralty-Office, June 27, 1795.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies and Extracts, were yesterday received at this Office:

Copy of a Letter from the Honourable Vice-Admiral Cornwallis, dated on board His Majesty's Ship Royal Sovereign, at Sea, the 11th of June 1795, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty.

SIR,

I REQUEST that you will be pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, on the 6th instant, a ship having been chased by the squadron, a signal was made to me from the Phaeton, that it was an enemy's frigate; but in the evening Captain Stopford made me a signal that he could not come up with the chase, upon which I called him in, and brought-to for the night, being then in latitude 47 deg. 28 min. longitude 5 deg. 57 min. In the morning of the 7th a sail was seen again to the eastward. I made the signal for the Phaeton, Pallas, and Kingsfisher to chase, and followed them with the line-of-battle ships. It was blowing fresh from the north. As we came in with the land, several large ships were seen under sail, 1795. K which

which proved to be a French squadron, consisting of three line-of-battle ships, six frigates, a brig, a sloop, and cutter. Some of them were at first standing off shore, but unfortunately the wind was fair for them to get into Belleisle Road, where I saw several large ships at anchor. We had got very near the enemy's ships, and I had hopes at first we should have got up with them before they would have reached their port; and I made the signal for the ships to form for their mutual support, and engage the enemy as they came up. The Phaeton fired several shot, which the line-of-battle ships returned from their sterns. I followed as far as I thought it prudent, and then hauled the wind. Soon after I saw three sail standing in. I made the signal to chase. They were two French frigates, and a large Dutch-built ship in tow of one of them. They stood round the south end of Belleisle. The headmost ships got within gun-shot, and several were exchanged. The Kingsfisher fired several broadsides at the frigates. They were obliged to cast off the ship in tow; and rounding the point of the Island we came upon a convoy, chiefly brigs. Eight of them were taken; but the frigates running in shore among shoals, the Triumph and Phaeton, having made signals to me of danger, were obliged to give over the pursuit.

By what I can learn, the convoy came from Bourdeaux, laden with wine, and under the charge of the three line-of-battle ships and eight frigates. A brig corvette had anchored close in with the south end of the Island in the evening, whilst the frigates were chased. At night I directed Captain Stopford, in the Phaeton, to work in shore, and if he did not perceive any works to protect the corvette, to endeavour to bring her out. He attempted it in the morning, but they opened a battery upon the ship, which he had not seen; and the brig having been hauled very close in shore during the night, Captain Stopford very properly thought it was not an object of con-

consequence enough to balance the loss the ship was likely to sustain, and therefore returned, having had one man killed, seven wounded, and two of his guns dismounted. I find the vessels have naval stores as well as wine. The ship has cannon, and I understand is laden with naval and ordnance stores.

Two American vessels, laden with provisions of different kinds, have been detained by the squadron; I send them in by the Kingsfisher. I have ordered Captain Gosselin to join me again immediately.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Gosselin, of His Majesty's Ship Kingsfisher, dated Falmouth, June 24, 1795, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty.

SIR,

YOU will be pleased to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of the arrival of His Majesty's sloop under my command, off this Port, and of having seen the large ship (captured by Vice-Admiral Cornwallis's squadron on the 7th instant) in safety; all the rest of the convoy parted company with me on the 19th in a severe gale of wind.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. L. M. GOSSELIN.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Cornwallis to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary to the Admiralty.

Royal Sovereign, at Sea, June 19, 1795.

I HAVE the honour of acquainting you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 16th in the morning, standing in with the land, near the Penmarks, I sent the Phaeton a-head to look out for any of the enemy's ships
 K 2 upon

upon the Coast. I stood after her with the rest of the ships.* At ten she made a signal for seeing a fleet a-head, and afterwards that they were of superior force. Upon her bringing-to, I made the signal to haul to the wind upon the starboard-tack. At this time I could not see the hulls of the strange sails. Thirty were counted, and some of them had all their sail out upon a wind, being directly to leeward of us. I stood upon the starboard-tack with all our sail, keeping the ships collected. Upon enquiring by signal the enemy's force, Captain Stopford answered, thirteen line of battle ships, fourteen frigates, two brigs, and a cutter; in all thirty sail. Near half of them tacked in shore in the afternoon; the wind fell very much, and came round to the northward, off the land, and of course brought those ships of the enemy (which had tacked) to windward, and the others laid up for us. They were seen in the morning before it was day-light upon both quarters of the squadron.

At nine in the morning one of the front line-of-battle ships began to fire upon the Mars. Their frigates were ranged up abreast of us to windward, except one, which kept to leeward, and ran up upon the larboard-quarter of the Mars, then yawed and fired, which was frequently repeated. This was the only frigate that attempted any thing. The line-of-battle ships came up in succession, and a teasing fire, with intervals, was kept up during the whole day. In the evening they made a shew of a more serious attack upon the Mars, (which had gotten a little to leeward,) and obliged me to bear up for her support. This was their last effort, if any thing they did can deserve that appellation. Several shot were fired, for two hours after, but they appeared to be drawing off, and before sun-set their whole fleet had tacked, and were standing from us. The Mars and Triumph,

* Mars, Triumph, Brunswick, Bellerophon, Phaeton, and Pallas.

being

being the sternmost ships, were of course more exposed to the enemy's fire ; and I cannot too much commend the spirited conduct of Sir Charles Cotton and Sir Erasmus Gower, the Captains of those ships. Lord Charles Fitzgerald also in the Brunswick, kept up a very good fire from the after-guns, but that ship was the whole time obliged to carry every sail. The Bellerophon, being nearly under the same circumstances, I was glad to keep in some measure as a reserve, having reason at first to suppose there would be full occasion for the utmost exertion of us all, and being rather a-head of me was not able to fire much. I considered that ship as a treasure in store, having heard of her former achievements, and observing the spirit manifested by all on board when she passed me, joined to the activity and zeal shewed by Lord Cranstoun during the whole cruise. I am also much indebted to Captain Whitby for his activity and unremitted diligence on board the Royal Sovereign. The frigates shewed the greatest attention and alertness. I kept the Pallas near me to repeat signals, which Captain Curzon performed very much to my satisfaction. Indeed, I shall ever feel the impression which the good conduct of the captains, officers, seamen, marines, and soldiers in the squadron has made on my mind ; and it was the greatest pleasure I ever received to see the spirit manifested by the men, who, instead of being cast down at seeing thirty sail of the enemy's ships attacking our little squadron, were in the highest spirits imaginable. I do not mean the Royal Sovereign alone, the same spirit was shewn in all the ships as they came near me ; and although (circumstanced as we were) we had no great reason to complain of the conduct of the enemy, yet our men could not help repeatedly expressing their contempt of them. Could common prudence have allowed me to let loose their valour, I hardly know what might not have been accomplished by such men.

Little

Little damage has been received by the ships in general, except the sterns having been very much shook by firing the guns. The Mars reports twelve men wounded, but none killed; the main-mast, fore and fore-top-sail yard wounded, and her rigging and sails cut a good deal. The Triumph has shifted and repaired some of her sails, but any damage she has received is so trifling, at least in her Captain's eye, that Sir Erasmus Gower has not thought it worth reporting; indeed, the cool and firm conduct of that ship was such that it appeared to me the enemy's ships dared not to come near her.

It has blown hard from the north-east since I parted from the French fleet.

I take the first opportunity of sending this by the Phaeton, lest, upon hearing that the French fleet are at sea, their Lordships may be under apprehensions for the safety of these ships.

Copy of a Letter from the Honourable Captain Cochrane, of His Majesty's Ship Thetis, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty, dated Halifax Harbour, May 28, 1795.

SIR,
*On board His Majesty's Ship Thetis,
 Halifax Harbour, May 28, 1795.*

BE pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that in consequence of orders from Rear-Admiral Murray to cruize off the Chesapeake, to intercept the three French store ships then lying in Hampton Roads, and ready for sea, I proceeded, on the 2d instant, with His Majesty's ship Hussar, and on the 17th instant, at day-break, Cape Henry bearing east by south distant twenty leagues, we discovered five sail of ships standing to the north-west, with their larboard-tacks on board. We soon perceived

ceived that they were ships of force; two of them appeared to carry from twenty-eight to thirty guns on their main-decks, one of which had lower deck-ports; the three others from twenty to twenty-four guns.

On observing us standing towards them, they formed a line of battle a-head, and waited to receive us. At nine A. M. I made the Hussar's signal to prepare to engage the second ship of the enemy's van, intending, in the Thetis, to attack the centre ship, which appeared the largest, with the two others that formed their rear.

At half-past ten the five French ships hoisted their colours, the second ship from the van carrying a broad pendant. By this time we had got within half-musket shot, when the firing commenced on the side of the enemy, which was soon afterwards returned by His Majesty's ships.

Before eleven we had closed with the enemy, and the Hussar had compelled the Commodore and his second a-head to quit the line, and make sail to the east-south-east.

The fire of both ships then fell on the centre ship and those in the rear. At a quarter before twelve the three ships struck their colours; the two in the rear attempted notwithstanding to make off, one of which was soon brought-to by the Hussar. Within an hour after the largest ship struck, her main and fore-masts went over her side. On taking possession we found her to be La Prevoyante pierced for twenty-six guns on the main-deck, and four other ports, which can be cut out at pleasure, and ten ports below. She had only twenty-four mounted, part of which they shifted over during the action. The ship that the Hussar had taken possession of is called La Raison, carrying eighteen guns, but pierced for twenty-four, which, with the other three, had escaped from Guadaloupe on the 25th ult, and were bound to one of the American Ports to take in a cargo of pro-

provisions and naval stores for France. I am sorry to say that we had eight of our best men killed, and nine others wounded, some of them badly; the Hussar has been more fortunate, having only two wounded.

From the fire of the three rear ships being principally directed at the Thetis, our rigging and sails were almost cut to pieces, our lower masts and yards shot through, which, with the other damages we received, prevented me from pursuing the enemy, and to take possession of those that had struck. The damages sustained by the Hussar appeared to me in proportion to ours; these considerations, joined to the information I had received, which I here enclose, made it absolutely necessary that I should not risk the separation of the two ships, which must have been the case, had either of us followed the enemy.

I cannot say too much in praise of Captain Beresford, for his conduct in leading into action, and while engaged. He speaks in the highest terms of the behaviour of his officers and ship's company.

It is a duty I owe to those under my immediate command to say, that one soul seemed to animate the whole, despising the apparent superiority of the enemy before we closed to feel their pulse.

Allow me, in a particular manner, to point out the merits of Mr. Larmour, my First Lieutenant, to whom I am much indebted for the assistance he afforded me during the action. His behaviour on this, as well as every other occasion, justly entitles him to every praise in my power to bestow, and I hope may be found deserving of their Lordships' protection. Lieutenant Ravot, who was stationed on the main-deck, conducted the fire of the guns under his command much to my satisfaction.

To Mr. Mackie, the Master, I shall ever feel obliged for the assistance he gave me during the action. The carronades on the quarter-deck were very ably served by Lieutenant Crebbin, and the marines
under

under his command. *La Prevoyante* is a very fine ship, about one hundred and forty-three feet long, but not so broad as the *Thesis*; she can carry with ease forty guns; is only two years old.

La Raison is also a very fine ship, and is coppered; and I trust they will both answer for His Majesty's service. Being employed in taking on board the prisoners, and repairing our damages during the night, it was my intention to proceed at day-light after the enemy, in company with the *Hussar*, leaving the prizes under the charge of Lieutenant Saville, of the *Prince Edward Cutter*, who joined soon after the action, and used every endeavour to arrive up while engaged; but a fresh breeze of wind, springing up early in the morning, enabled them to get out of sight before day-break.

I therefore proceeded with the *Hussar* and the prizes to this Port, in order to obtain the necessary repairs.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

A. E. COCHRANE.

To Evan Nepean, Esq.

Horse-Guards, June 27, 1795.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are a Copy and Extract, have been received from General Sir John Vaughan, K. B. by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State:

COPY.

SIR,

Martinico, April 16, 1795.

THE enemy having gained to their cause many of the French inhabitants and negroes in Grenada, and concerted measures for raising an insurrection in that Colony, which, from the perfidy of the inhabitants

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ants alluded to, they were invited to attempt, they conveyed to that Island, early in last month, a quantity of arms and ammunition, with a small number of troops, which, secretly joining themselves to the conspirators, appeared suddenly in arms.

Lieutenant-Governor Home, and many other gentlemen in the country, were surprised and made prisoners. His Majesty's troops being employed on many points, this dangerous revolt could not be immediately suppressed, though, from the exertions of Captain Rogers, of His Majesty's ship the Quebec, and of the garrison there, joined to the militia, they were kept in check.

The unfortunate death of Brigadier-General Lindsay, (whom I sent to command there,) a few days after his arrival, retarded the operations against them. Upon the arrival of the reinforcement, under the convoy of Rear-Admiral Parker, at Barbadoes, two battalions, with a detachment of royal artillery, were ordered to Grenada. Several skirmishes happened since their landing, in one of which, on the 10th instant, it is with concern I have learnt that Captain Stopford, of the 9th regiment, Captain Hewan, of the 25th, and Ensign Baillie, of the 29th, were killed, and about twenty men killed, and sixty wounded, owing entirely to their attempting the side of a steep mountain, defended with abatis.

Brigadier-General Nicolls, whom I have sent to command there, will, I am satisfied, make every exertion to subdue this enemy; and I trust soon to receive good accounts from him.

I am sorry to add, that the enemy has committed many acts of barbarity.

In St. Vincent the Charibbs, instigated by the French, and joined by most of the French inhabitants, seized a favourable time, most treacherously, to attack the English inhabitants of that Colony. The acts of cruelty which they have committed upon defenceless men, women, and children, are beyond descrip-

description, and burning every plantation in their power.

Fortunately, by General Seton's exertion, and that of the navy under Captain Skinner, of the Zebra, with the spirited behaviour of the garrison and inhabitants, they were beaten from a post they occupied over Kingston, with the loss of their Chief. And the arrival of the 46th regiment has enabled the Governor again to attack them, which he did on the 10th instant, and succeeded in driving them from their positions, with considerable loss on their side, and but small upon ours.

The Colony, from their devastations, is reduced to a very distressed situation.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

JOHN VAUGHAN.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

&c. &c. &c.

Extract of a Letter from General Sir John Vaughan, K. B. to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated Martinique, April 25, 1795.

I HAVE just received an account from St. Lucia, that Brigadier-General Stewart, after taking possession of Vieux Fort and neighbourhood, had proceeded to attack the enemy's principal place of strength at Souffriere. He was attacked by the enemy upon his march on the 20th instant, who had formed an ambuscade. The flank companies of the 9th regiment, and the black corps under Captain Malcolm, were the troops engaged. The enemy, after a severe conflict, were driven back. Captain Malcolm, and Captain Nesbitt, of the 9th, were wounded, after behaving in the most gallant manner. The troops continued their march upon Souffriere, near to which, upon the mountainous ground, our attack was made,

on the 22d instant, by Brigadier-General Stewart ; and, notwithstanding there appears to have been the greatest exertions made by His Majesty's forces, they were unsuccessful in their object. Both sides appear to have suffered considerably ; but, as I have not yet received any account from Brigadier-General Stewart, I cannot be accurate. I have, however, reason to believe that our killed and wounded exceed two hundred with several officers.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of
JUNE 27, 1795.*

Admiralty-Office, June 27.

THE following Dispatch was this Morning received from Admiral Lord Bridport, K. B.

SIR,

*Royal George, at Sea,
June 24, 1795.*

IT is with sincere satisfaction I acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that His Majesty's squadron under my command attacked the enemy's fleet, consisting of twelve ships of the line, attended with eleven frigates and some smaller cruizers, on the 23d instant, close in with Port L'Orient. The ships which struck are the *Alexander*, *Le Formidable*, and *Le Tigre*, which were with difficulty retained. If the enemy had not
been

been protected and sheltered by the land, I have every reason to believe that a much greater number, if not all the line-of-battle ships, would have been taken or destroyed.

In detailing the particulars of this service I am to state, that, at the dawn of day on the 22d instant, the *Nymph* and *Astræa*, being the look-out frigates a-head, made the signal for the enemy's fleet. I soon perceived that there was no intention to meet me in battle; consequently I made the signal for four of the best sailing ships, the *Sans Pareil*, *Orion*, *Russel*, and *Colossus*, and soon afterwards for the whole fleet, to chase, which continued all that day and during the night, with very little wind.

Early in the morning on the 23d instant, the headmost ships, the *Irresistible*, *Orion*, *Queen Charlotte*, *Russel*, *Colossus*, and *Sans Pareil*, were pretty well up with the enemy, and a little before six o'clock the action began, and continued till near nine o'clock. When the ships struck, the British squadron was near to some batteries, and in the face of a strong naval port, which will manifest to the public the zeal, intrepidity, and skill of the Admirals, Captains, and all other Officers, seamen and soldiers employed upon this service; and they are fully entitled to my warmest acknowledgments.

I beg also to be allowed to mark my approbation, in a particular manner, of Captain Domett's conduct, serving under my flag, for his manly spirit, and for the assistance I received from his active and attentive mind. I feel likewise great satisfaction in doing justice to the meritorious conduct of all the officers of every class, as well as to the bravery of the seamen and soldiers in the *Royal George*, upon this event, and upon former occasions.

I judged it necessary, upon the information I had received of the force of the enemy, to put the *Robust*, *Thunderer*, and *Standard* into my line of battle; but their distance from the squadron, and under the cir-
cum-

rumstance of little wind, they could not join me till after the action was over.

I shall proceed upon my station as soon as I have ordered a distribution of the prisoners, and made other necessary arrangements for the squadron. It is my intention to keep at sea, in order to fulfil every part of my instructions.

I have judged it necessary to send Captain Domett with my dispatches, who will give their Lordships such farther particulars as shall have occurred to him on the victory we have gained.

You will herewith receive a list of the killed and wounded, with the ships they belonged to, and the Commanders' names.

N. B. I am happy to find, by the report made to me, that Captain Grindall's wounds are not dangerous.

Note. Captain Domett reports that the remainder of the enemy's fleet made their escape into L'Orient.

I am, &c.

BRIDPORT.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

List of the Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's Squadron under my Command, in Action with the Enemy, off Port L'Orient, June 23, 1795.

Irresistible, Captain Grindall—3 seamen killed; 9 seamen and 3 soldiers wounded. Captain Grindall and Mr. Troughton, the Master, wounded.

Orion, Sir James Saumarez—5 seamen and 1 soldier killed; 17 seamen and 1 soldier wounded.

Queen Charlotte, Sir A. S. Douglass—4 seamen killed; 25 seamen and 5 soldiers wounded.—Mr.

David

- David Coutts, Master's Mate, and Mr. Hornsby Charles, Midshipman, wounded.
- Russel, Captain Thomas Larcom—2 seamen and 1 soldier killed; 9 seamen wounded.—Captain Bacon, of 118th regiment, wounded.
- Colossus, Captain J. Monkton—4 seamen and 1 soldier killed; 26 seamen and 2 soldiers wounded.—Lieutenant Mends and Mr. John Whyley, Midshipman, wounded.
- Sans Pareil, Right Hon. Lord Hugh Seymour, Captain Browell—7 seamen and 1 soldier killed.—Lieutenant C. M. Stoker, Second Lieutenant, Lieutenant W. Jephcott, Second Lieutenant of Marines, killed; Lieutenant F. J. Nott, and Mr. Richard Spencer, Midshipman, wounded.
- London, Captain E. Griffith—2 seamen wounded. Mr. J. E. Baker, Midshipman, wounded.
- Queen, Vice-Admiral Sir A. Gardner, Captain Bedford—none killed or wounded.
- Prince George, Captain Edge—none killed or wounded.
- Royal George, Admiral Lord Bridport, Captain Dommett—5 seamen and 1 soldier wounded.

BRIDPORT.

*Royal George, at Sea,
June 24, 1795.*

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 4,
1795.

Admiralty-Office, June 30.

LETTERS, of which the following are Extracts and Copies, have been received at this Office from Vice-Admiral Caldwell :

Ocean Transport, St. Pierre, Martinique,
SIR, *April 17, 1795.*

IN my letter of the 15th of March I informed you of the insurrection at Grenada, and that orders were sent to Barbadoes to make detachments from thence, immediately on the arrival of the convoy, which took place accordingly ; and I am now extremely concerned to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, of our failure in our attempt, on the 8th instant, to dislodge the enemy from an eminence on which they had taken post ; for the particulars of which I beg to refer you to the inclosed copies of letters from Captains Rogers and Watkins ; and for the situation of the Colony, to the former's subsequent letter by Colonel Webster.

Captain Sawyer has taken a sloop under St. Lucia, with arms, ammunition, and provisions from Guadeloupe ; and Captain Watkins acquaints me he has captured a privateer and a schooner with arms and ammunition, under Spanish colours.

(Signed) BEN. CALDWELL.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Quebec,

SIR,

Quebec, Grenada, April 9, 1795.

I WAS in great hopes, every day ever since the arrival of the two regiments under Colonel Campbell, to have announced to you the total subjugation of the French and rebels in this Island ; but such vast quantities of rain has constantly been falling until yesterday morning as to preclude the possibility of carrying on any military operations in the mountainous part of this Island. It having been judged absolutely necessary to assault the enemy's camp the first favourable moment ; and willing to give every assistance in my power from the navy, to insure, if possible, success, Captain Watkins, of the *Resource*, became a willing volunteer on the occasion. A corps of one hundred and fifty men was selected by him from the *Resource*, and volunteers from the transports, with whom Captain Browell served as a volunteer. Inclosed I send you Captain Watkins's letter, to which I beg leave to refer you for the particulars of our misfortune. I have not yet seen a return from the army, though I understand the loss amounts to, in killed and wounded, one hundred. Every tongue is loud in praise of the gallant conduct of Captain Watkins in this unfortunate affair ; and I want words to express a just sense of my obligations to him for the great zeal and exertion he has so eminently displayed ever since his arrival here. Captain Browell's behaviour has been highly meritorious, and the service is much indebted to his exertions and example. I beg leave to assure you no relaxation of exertions with the navy will take place.

(Signed) J. ROGERS.

*To Vice-Admiral Caldwell.**Ocean Transport, St. Pierre, Martinique,*

SIR,

April 19, 1795.

WITH much satisfaction I inclose you, for the
1795. M infor-

information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a letter from Captain Sawyer, giving an account of a successful expedition at St. Lucia; and hope, before the packet leaves St. Kitts, to send another account of that Colony being restored to peace, which the General Sir John Vaughan and myself conceive will have a very good effect at St. Vincent's and Grenada.

(Signed) BEN. CALDWELL.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

*Blanche, Carenage, St. Lucia,
April 18, 1795.*

Sir,

I BEG to acquaint you, that I have just arrived at this place (for the purpose of returning their boats to the transports) from Vieux Fort; which Town and its vicinity, I have the satisfaction to inform you, the enemy abandoned the day before yesterday, and which was immediately taken possession of by Brigadier-General Stewart and His Majesty's troops. I forthwith got under weigh from the place where we had disembarked the troops, and came to an anchor off the Town of Vieux Fort, where I found an empty French sloop and schooner, and an American brig, partly loaded with produce.

My stay at Vieux Fort, after the capture of the place, was not sufficient to enable me to transmit to you an account of the stores and ammunition found there; but I understand that there was in the church and other large buildings a considerable quantity of provisions and some produce. I have the pleasure to inform you that yesterday, in my way here, I had the good fortune to capture a small privateer, which, for the present, I use for a tender. I am now getting under weigh to return to Vieux Fort, for the purpose of co-operating with the Brigadier-General in his future plans; and I hope very shortly to be able to inform

inform you that Souffriere, which is the principal post of the enemy, is once more reduced to His Majesty's authority, and that peace and tranquillity are again restored to this Colony.

(Signed) C. SAWYER.

To Vice-Admiral Caldwell.

SIR,
*Ocean Transport, St. Pierre, Mar-
tinique, April 25, 1795.*

IN my letter of the 9th instant, enclosing a copy of a letter from Captain Sawyer, relating a successful expedition at St. Lucia, I mentioned my hopes that the next account would be that the Colony was restored to peace, &c. but have now the unpleasant task to request you will lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the enclosed copy of a letter from Captain Sawyer, received this morning, giving an account of our having failed in the expedition against Souffriere, and that General Stewart was returning to Vieux Fort. We have no other account than Captain Sawyer's letter, which was brought by Lieutenant Barrett, who understood our loss was about two hundred killed and wounded.

(Signed) BEN. CALDWELL.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

SIR,
*Blanche, Choiseul, St. Lucia,
April 23, 1795.*

IT is with much concern I relate to you that the enemy, with a force infinitely superior to any Brigadier-General Stewart imagined they could collect, attacked the troops under his command yesterday, on their march to Souffriere, and, after an engagement which lasted seven hours, compelled them to

retreat to this place. I am sorry to observe our loss has been very considerable.

We are now embarking the troops, with which the General proposes to return to Vieux Fort, which place he thinks his present force equal to maintain.

As negroes could not be procured to drag the cannon, the General applied to me for men to assist the soldiers in that fatiguing duty. I accordingly sent Lieutenant Barrett on shore with twenty seamen and ten marines for that purpose. I feel it my duty to inform you, Sir, that the General expresses, in the strongest terms, his approbation of Lieutenant Barrett's conduct in this instance, as also that of the seamen and marines under his command.

(Signed) C. SAWYER.

To Vice-Admiral Caldwell.

Horse-Guards, July 4.

A LETTER from General the Honourable Sir John Vaughan, K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in the Leeward Islands, dated Martinico, May 11, 1795, of which the following is an Extract, has been received by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State :

I HAVE the honour to enclose to you an extract of a letter which I have this morning received from Governor Seton. It will give you full information as to the present state of affairs in that Island.

I also enclose Brigadier-General Stewart's return of the killed and wounded in the late actions at St. Lucia, which was not received when my last dispatches were closed.

Extract of a Letter from Governor Seton to Sir John Vaughan, dated St. Vincent, May 8, 1795.

THE enemy having appeared yesterday on the height above Calliaqua, to the number of seven or eight hundred, I requested Captain Carpenter, with His Majesty's ship Alarm, to move round to Calliaqua Bay, which he immediately complied with. They had sent two insulting messages to Captain Molesworth, who commanded the party there, requiring him to surrender at discretion. Being informed that they had, within these few days, been considerably reinforced from Guadaloupe, and suspecting, from their number and apparent confidence, that some attempt would be made against the Town of Kingston, I sent a party, under Captain Hall, of the 46th regiment, consisting of one subaltern and thirty-three rank and file of that regiment, forty militia, and forty of the corps of rangers, with five of the royal artillery, and a fourteen-pound field-piece, to take possession of Dorsetshire Hill yesterday forenoon. About one o'clock this morning they were attacked by a body of about three hundred French and Charibs. Our party made a vigorous resistance, but, owing to the enemy's great superiority in numbers, they were obliged to retreat to the Post on Sion Hill, leaving the field-piece spiked. Knowing that the Town must be inevitably destroyed by the enemy if they kept possession of that hill, I thought it necessary to use every exertion to dislodge them, and concluding that no time was to be lost in attempting it, I immediately detached sixty rank and file of the 46th regiment, under the command of Captain Forster, one hundred of the corps of rangers, and forty militia, the whole under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Seton; of the rangers, to attack the enemy at day-break. They had, with great dexterity, found means to clear the field-piece of the spike during the short time they had it in their possession, and had been joined by up-
wards

wards of one hundred French and Charibs immediately after Captain Hall's party retreated. Our troops attacked them with great spirit at the time appointed; and though they were unexpectedly annoyed by several discharges of grape-shot from the field-piece, and, notwithstanding the enemy were in such force, in less than half an hour they retook the field-piece, and got complete possession of the hill, the enemy flying on all sides. In the two attacks there were three privates of the royal artillery wounded, three rank and file of the 46th regiment and nine rank and file wounded; Captain Forster and Ensign Lee slightly wounded; three privates of the militia killed; Captain Ross and twelve rank and file wounded. Of the enemy, twenty-three Frenchmen and nineteen Charibs were found dead on the hill, and two Frenchmen and two Charibs taken prisoners; but it is believed their loss in all was twice that number, as many of them were seen at some distance carrying off in hammocks after the attack.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Actions on the following Days, of the Troops under the Command of Brigadier-General Stewart, in the Island of St. Lucia.

14th of April 1795.

9th, Flank Companies—2 rank and file killed; 6 rank and file wounded.

61st—3 rank and file wounded.

68th, Flank Companies—3 rank and file wounded.

Royal Rangers—1 serjeant, 5 rank and file, wounded.

15th of April.

Royal Rangers—2 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, wounded.

20th

20th of April.

9th, Flank Companies—2 rank and file killed ; 1 captain, 2 serjeants, 14 rank and file, wounded.

Royal Rangers—6 rank and file killed ; 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 18 rank and file, wounded.

22d of April.

Royal Artillery—5 rank and file wounded.

9th, Flank Companies—3 rank and file killed.

61st—9 rank and file killed ; 2 captains, 3 subalterns, 7 serjeants, 2 drummers, 53 rank and file, wounded ; 5 rank and file missing.

68th, Flank Companies—1 captain, 1 rank and file, killed ; 1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 10 rank and file, wounded.

Carolina Corps—1 rank and file wounded.

Royal Rangers—4 rank and file killed ; 5 rank and file wounded.

Total—1 captain, 29 rank and file, killed ; 4 captains, 4 subalterns, 13 serjeants, 2 drummers, 127 rank and file, wounded ; 5 rank and file missing.

Names of the Officers Killed and Wounded.

Captain Waugh, of the 68th regiment, killed.

Captains Malcolm, of the royal rangers, Nesbitt, 9th regiment, Riddell and Whelan, 61st, wounded.

Lieutenants Grant and Moore, of the 61st, wounded.

Ensign Butler, of the 61st, wounded.

Lieutenant Malot, of the 68th, wounded.

Mr. Loireau, Assistant Engineer, wounded, April 15.

One volunteer killed, April 22.

Two sailors wounded, April 22.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 11,
1795.

Admiralty-Office, July 11, 1795.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, has been received at this Office from Sir W. Sidney Smith :

SIR, *Diamond, at Anchor off the Islands of
St. Marcou, July 5, 1795.*

IN pursuance of the orders of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I sailed from St. Helens on the evening of the 1st instant, and stretched across the Channel towards Cherbourg, His Majesty's ships Syren and Sibylle, also four gun-boats in company. On looking into that Port we found that one of the three frigates which had been seen there the last time we were off, was missing. The Master of a neutral vessel, just come out, informed me she had sailed to the eastward, and I accordingly proceeded in quest of her. Going round Cape Barfleur, we saw two ships, one of them having the appearance of the frigate in question, at anchor under the sand, and immediately made sail towards them ; we soon after saw a convoy coming along shore, within the Islands of St. Marcou. The wind dying away, and the ebb tide making against me, I was obliged to anchor, and had the mortification to see the enemy's vessels drift with the tide under the Batteries of La Hogue, without being able to approach them.

At

At four o'clock in the morning of yesterday, the breeze springing up with the first of the flood, I made the signal to the squadron, weighed, and worked up towards the enemy's ships, which we observed warping closer in shore under the battery on La Hogue Point. As we approached I made the signal for each ship to engage as she came up with the enemy, and at nine o'clock began the action in the Diamond. The other frigates having been sent in chase in different quarters the day before, had not been able to anchor so near in as we did, and were consequently to leeward, as were two of the gun-boats. The Fearless and Attack were with me, and their Commanders conducted them in a manner to merit my approbation, by drawing off the attention of the enemy's gun-boats, of which they had two also. The small vessels of the convoy ran into the pier before the Town. The largest, a corvette, continued warping into shoal water; we followed, engaging her and the batteries for three quarters of an hour; when finding that the enemy's ship had attained a situation where it was impossible to get fairly alongside of her without grounding likewise, and the pilots being positive as to the necessity of hauling off from the shore, where the water had already begun to ebb, I acquiesced under their representations, and wore ship. The Syren and Sibylle were come up by this time, and the zeal and ability of their Commanders would, I am persuaded, have carried them into action with some effect, if I had not annulled the signal to engage, which I did to prevent them getting disabled, as we were, when we had no longer a prospect of making ourselves masters of the enemy's ship. She had suffered in proportion, and we now see her laying on her broadside, with her yards and top-masts struck, but, I am sorry to say, so much sheltered by the reef which runs off from La Hogue Point, that I cannot indulge a hope of her being destroyed. In justice to my officers and ship's company,

1795. N

pany, I must add, that their conduct was such as gave me satisfaction. I received the most able assistance from the First Lieutenant, Mr. Pine, and Mr. Wilkie, the Master, in working the ship, on the precision of which every thing depended, circumstanced as we were with respect to the shoals and the enemy. The guns of the main-deck were well served, under the direction of Lieutenants Pearson and Sandsbury, and the men were cool and collected. No officer was hurt, but I am sorry to say I have lost one of the best Quarter-Masters in the ship, Thomas Gullen, killed, and two seamen wounded. The enemy fired high, or we should have suffered more materially from their red-hot shot, the marks of which were visible in the rigging. We have shifted our fore and main top-masts, which, with two top-sail-yards, were shot through, and having repaired our other more trifling damages, I shall proceed in the attainment of the objects of the cruise. Fishing-boats, with which we have had an intercourse, confirm all former accounts of distress for want of provisions, and the consequent discontent in this distracted country.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

Secretary, Admiralty.

Admiralty-Office, July 11, 1795.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Sir Richard Strachan, of His Majesty's Ship Melampus, dated off Cape Frehel, July 4, 1795, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

BEING off Point D'Enqui on the 3d instant, we saw near St. Maloes, thirteen sail, which we gave chase to, and, coming up with them, drove the merchant vessels in different directions to leeward, whilst

whilst the vessels of war kept to windward, and endeavoured to gain the Port of St. Maloes, which they at last effected, except one brig, which was taken by this ship, and six of the most considerable of the merchant vessels, which were taken chiefly by the Hebe, with her usual activity. It being rainy weather, the others, small vessels, escaped to leeward. This proved to be a convoy which sailed in the morning from St. Maloes, bound to Brehat and Brest, under a ship of war of twenty-six guns, two brigs and a lugger. The vessels we have taken are said to have military stores on board. The brig of war mounts four twenty-four-pounders, and had sixty men.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 28,
1795.

Admiralty-Office, July 28, 1795.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Murray, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed in North America, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary to the Admiralty, dated Halifax, June 22, 1795.

ON the 7th of January I sent the Oiseau and Argonaut to cruize, and on the 11th the Argonaut returned, bringing with her the French corvette L'Esperance, which she took on the 8th. No. 2. is a copy of Captain Ball's letter to me, mentioning the

circumstances of her capture. As I found the *Esperance* completely fitted and in good repair, and being much in want of a vessel of the kind, on the 31st of January I sent her and the *Lynx* to cruize. These vessels took a privateer from Charlestown, named *La Cocarde Nationale*, mounting fourteen guns and six swivels, and carrying eighty men. They also retook the ship *Norfolk*, of Belfast, and brig *George*, of Workington. The former they sent to Providence, and the latter to Halifax.

The squadron retook an American ship called the *Ceres*, laden with Dutch property, from Amsterdam to Surinam, which had been captured near the port of her destination by a French privateer from Baltimore, and sent her to Halifax.

COPY.

SIR,

Argonaut, Lyn Haven Bay,
January 11, 1795.

I HAVE the satisfaction to acquaint you, that on the 8th instant, Cape Henry then bearing east-south-east about eighteen leagues, I captured a French republican ship of war called the *Esperance*, mounting twenty-two guns (six and four-pounders,) and one hundred and thirty men, commanded by Mons. De St. Laurent, a Lieutenant de Vaisseau.

She is a very complete vessel and sails well. She had been out fifty-six days from Rochfort, and was bound to the Chesapeake.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ALEX. JOHN BALL.

Rear Admiral Murray,

&c. &c. &c.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 1,
1795.

Horse-Guards, August 1, 1795.

DISPACHES from General the Honourable Sir John Vaughan, dated Martinico, the 22d and 23d of June 1795, of which the following are Extracts, have been received by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State :

IT is with infinite concern I acquaint you, that Brigadier-General Stewart was under the necessity of evacuating the Island of St. Lucia on the 19th instant.

The natural strength of Morne Fortune had encouraged me to hope that I should be able to maintain that post until the arrival of a reinforcement ; but by the capture of Pigeon Island, when least expected, and the subsequent loss of the Vigie on the 17th instant, on which alone depended our uninterrupted communication with the Carenage, this evacuation was judged absolutely unavoidable. It accordingly took place on the evening of the 18th, and was happily effected undiscovered by the enemy.

We are indebted to the great assiduity and uncommon exertions of Captain Barrett, of His Majesty's ship Experiment, that the garrison was brought off with the loss of only a few sick, who were unavoidably left behind.

I HAVE

I HAVE the honour to forward you by this opportunity some letters and papers, which will give you a full account of the success that has so happily attended His Majesty's arms in the Island of Dominique.

The whole body of the enemy, amounting to four hundred, having consented to become prisoners of war, has relieved us from the anxiety we were under for the fate of that Island.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Madden to General the Honourable Sir John Vaughan, dated Prince Rupert's, June 22, 1795.

I HAVE the pleasure to inform your Excellency, that Captain Bathe having made a most judicious disposition of his detachment, so as nearly to surround the enemy in both their encampments, on the 17th instant the first encampment sent in a flag, requesting liberty to lay down their arms, which Captain Bathe assented to. The conditions have not been as yet reported to me. Captain Bathe on the 19th instant sent a flag to the second encampment, offering the same terms that had been granted to the first, which they immediately submitted to. I have now twenty-five officers prisoners here, two they call Generals, and two hundred and forty-nine rank and file. I am informed that Captain Bathe, who is still in camp, has seventy-nine more with him. There are a number of them dispersed in two's and three's in the woods, that the English negroes are in pursuit of, and are hourly bringing some in. I am sending out small parties of militia (who have behaved uncommonly well) to the different parishes, in order to root them out entirely, and hope very soon to have to report to your Excellency that there is not a brigand in the Island.

Extract

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Madden to General the Honourable Sir John Vaughan, dated Prince Rupert's, June 27, 1795.

I HAVE the pleasure to inform your Excellency, that the invasion of, and the rebellion in this Island is now entirely settled, every Frenchman that landed being either killed or prisoner, and the inhabitants of the rebellious parishes sent prisoners to Roseau, there to be disposed of by the Governor.

The enemy made a third and a fourth expedition against this part of the Island, but perceiving that we were prepared to give them a proper reception, they returned to Marie Galante, firing a gun, and shewing National colours.

Horse-Guards, August 1, 1795.

BY dispatches received from General the Honourable Sir John Vaughan, dated Martinico, the 28th of June, it appears that in the Island of Grenada the white French people, who had joined the brigands, were daily surrendering themselves at the British out-posts; that in the windward part of the Island most of the negroes had returned to their estates, and on some were making sugar; that a party of the brigands, consisting of picked men, with their Chief, Fedon, at their head, had been routed with considerable slaughter by a detachment of His Majesty's troops under the command of Lieutenant Hinuber, of the 68th regiment. In this action Lieutenant Darling, of the 9th regiment, and four privates, were slightly wounded.

By a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Leighton to General Sir John Vaughan, dated St. Vincent's, the 23d of June, it appears, that on the 12th of that month the enemy's post on the Vigie had been carried by assault, and that the Commandant was wounded and taken. The enemy are said to have lost

lost in this affair two hundred and fifty men. The loss of the British consisted of

Killed,

Captain Piguet, of the 60th regiment, and 9 privates.

Wounded,

Captains Law and Forster, of the 16th regiment.

Lieutenant Tonson, of the 60th, 1 serjeant, and 46 privates.

It is further stated, that very few of the French, who had taken part with the Charibs, were left throughout the Island; and that Lieutenant-Colonel Leighton, after this success, had advanced into the Charib country, and taken post on Mount Young.

Admiralty-Office, August 1, 1795.

DISPATCHES have been received from Sir J. B. Warren, Bart. K. B. dated La Pomone, at Sea, July 24, 1795, stating that the Peninsula of Quiberon, with Fort Penthievre, which had been taken possession of by the French regiments in the pay of Great Britain on the 3d of that month, was surprised by the enemy on the night of the 21st. It appears that, owing to the desertion and treacherous behaviour of some private soldiers belonging to some of the regiments above mentioned, the enemy were enabled to get possession of the Fort before any effectual disposition of resistance could be made. A part of the troops, to the amount of about nine hundred, together with near one thousand five hundred of the royalist inhabitants, who had joined the regiments in the pay of Great Britain, effected their embarkation on board the ships. The remainder fell into the hands of the enemy, together with such stores and ammunition as had been landed. A great proportion of the principal articles were, however, still on board the

the transports which accompanied the expedition. The squadron proceeded to the Islands of Houat and Hedic, where the troops were landed.

Barcelona, June 20, 1795.

ON the 4th instant the enemy attacked the Spaniards towards Rivas, and on the 7th near Besalu, but were repulsed in both places with considerable loss. On the 14th, at day-light, upon the appearance of some considerable bodies of the enemy, the whole Spanish line was got under arms, and quickly after General Urrutia, seeing the advanced posts to the right and left engaged, passed the river with the whole centre, except a reserve, on the bridge just finished at Biscara. This passage was opposed by a very smart fire of cannon and howitzers, placed in advantageous situations, but the enemy were nevertheless attacked and driven from all the posts they occupied in about two hours, during a violent storm of wind, thunder, and rain, and pursued to within musket-shot of their camps. The whole of the Spanish line was formed in battle beyond the Hermitage of Pontos, and then retired and repassed the river, after having taken all the artillery which the enemy had with them, viz. one eight-pounder, one four and one republican two-pounder, two six-pound howitzers, with their respective ammunition carts; the camp kettles and messes, and a quantity of blankets and hand-barrows. When the greater part of the Spanish troops had repassed the river, the enemy appeared again, and attacked those that were yet on the other side; upon which a second action took place, and was still more obstinately disputed than the former. This second action began about one o'clock; at three the French retreated precipitately, but the Spanish light troops pursued and harassed them till six, when the whole army retired across the Fluvia.

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Though

Though no correct statement has been received of the loss on the side of the Spaniards in the action of the 14th, it may be computed, according to the different accounts, to amount to thirty-six officers and about seven hundred men killed and wounded. The regiment Fixo de Malaga is said to have suffered much, having borne with great firmness the fire of two of the enemy's batteries for a considerable time. The most considerable loss on the part of the French, was on the right, where the Spanish cavalry passed the river, and attacked the division of the enemy, commanded by General Soret, encamped at Castillon, consisting of near six thousand men. They were thrown into confusion, and killed in great numbers by the Spanish horse, who made no prisoners. They left a number of their dead on the roads, but carried off the greater part of their wounded. All the spies and deserters agree in the report that the enemy lost about two thousand men.

According to the officer's report, twenty-five thousand men had in the evening of the 13th taken the posts which they occupied the next morning, in order to protect a general harvest of wheat in Lam-pourdan; six hundred reapers were brought for this purpose out of Roussillon, and the troops had orders to keep their position to the last extremity.

Genoa, June 30, 1795.

INTELLIGENCE has been received here, that, on the 24th instant, General De Vins had attacked and carried the different posts of the Madonna del Monte, from which the French, stationed on the heights behind Vado, had attempted in vain to dislodge him; that two battalions of Thoun and a division of Croats of Carlstadt, commanded by General Cantu and Lieutenant-Colonel Marquette, had attacked and driven the French from their strong intrenchments on the Mountain of St. Giacomo; that

two

two companies of the free corps of Jälay had also carried the French intrenchments on the Mountain of Settepani; that General De Vins, having driven the enemy from all those posts, had established himself on the sea-coast between Savona and Vado; and that on the night of the 28th the French had abandoned their intrenchments at Vado, and fallen back upon Finale, leaving behind them thirty pieces of cannon and two considerable magazines of provisions and forage.

It appears that General Colli, at the head of the Piedmontese army, has attacked the French on the side of Ormea, and succeeded in driving them from several very important posts, particularly from that of Spinarda.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 4,
1795.

Admiralty-Office, August 4, 1795.

THE following are Extracts of Letters from Admiral Sir John Laforey, Bart. Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, to Mr. Nepean, bearing the dates against each expressed :

Fort Royal, Martinique, June 23, 1795.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL Sir John Vaughan having signified to me on the 18th instant the necessity of withdrawing the garrison of St. Lucia with

all possible haste, I dispatched directly such ships as I could collect upon the spot to cover and protect their embarkation ; but the occasion pressing exceedingly, Captain John Barrett, commanding His Majesty's ship Experiment, who was stationed at the mouth of the Careenage to co-operate with the garrison, at the desire of General Stewart, embarked the whole in his own ship and a transport, to the amount of one thousand two hundred, between the hours of twelve at night and five in the morning, and got them safe out of gun-shot, except some sick and some women, who were too distantly situated to benefit by his endeavours for them. The latter were, however, sent over to us the next day.

St. Pierre's, Martinique, June 26, 1795.

SINCE my letter of the 23d instant, His Majesty's brig the Drake has arrived, whose Commander parted from the West India convoy in latitude 42 deg. 52 min. north, and longitude 11 deg. 47 min. west, in a very hard gale of wind, which he thinks must have greatly dispersed the whole.

Since the Drake left Barbadoes, I have received a letter from Governor Ricketts, informing me of the arrival at that Island of a part thereof, and of the capture of some, a list of which I enclose. I am hastening forward two frigates, one of which I will send with all possible dispatch to windward of Desada, and the other off Bartholomew's, where the enemy send most of their prizes, to recover as many of the captures as may be.

List of Vessels captured.

Blenheim, with troops.

Betsey, ditto.

Hanbury, with government stores.

Aurora, merchantman.

Vintress, ditto.

Montserrat, packet.

St. Pierre's

St. Pierre, Martinique, June 30, 1795.

THE packet which came here yesterday, brought me a letter from Captain Charles John Moore Mansfield, Commander of His Majesty's ship *Andromache*, who is arrived at Barbadoes, acquainting me that about forty sail of the convoy have reached that Island. He confirms the account of the captures made by the enemy, of which a list is enclosed in my letters of the 26th instant.

The *Matilda* frigate, which I had stationed off Basseterre, Guadaloupe, returned to me yesterday. Her Commander informed me that he had on the 28th fallen in with nine sail of ships going into that Port, three of which were large frigates, and chased him off. These must be the same that have been cruising to windward of Barbadoes, with the prizes they have made.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Caldwell, late Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, to Mr. Nepean, dated at Spithead, the 29th of July, 1795.

CAPTAIN OTWAY, of His Majesty's sloop *Thorn*, informed me, that on the 25th of May, he captured a French ship of war called the *Courier National*, of eighteen nine and six-pounders, and one hundred and nineteen men. That on his coming up with her he immediately laid her on board, and, after an action of thirty-five minutes (during which two attempts were made to board the *Thorn*), the enemy struck. The *Thorn* had only five men wounded, and the French ship seven killed, and twenty wounded. From Captain Otway's report too much praise cannot be given to his officers and sloop's company for their spirited conduct.

Rear-

Rear-Admiral Thompson returned to Martinique on the 13th of June, after seeing the convoy in safety to 24 deg. 8 min. north, and on his way back captured the *Perdrix*, a French ship of war of twenty-four guns.

Admiralty-Office, August 4, 1795.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, was Yesterday received from Admiral Hotham, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean :

*Britannia, Myrtillo Bay,
June 30, 1795.*

SIR,

IT is with peculiar satisfaction I transmit to you, for their Lordships' information, the enclosed letter, which I received this evening by the *Fox* cutter, from Captain Towry, of His Majesty's ship the *Dido*, giving an account of a most gallant and spirited action, which took place on the 24th instant, between that frigate, in company with the *Lowestoffe*, Captain Middleton, on their way to reconnoitre off the Hieres Islands, and the two French frigates named in the margin,* the termination of which contest by the capture of *La Minerve*, when the great superiority of the enemy's force is considered, reflects the highest honour on the Captains, Officers, and crews of the *Dido* and *Lowestoffe*.

I am, &c.

WM. HOTHAM.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

SIR, *Dido, Port Mahon, June 27, 1795.*

I THIS day dispatch the *Fox* cutter to communicate to you, that, in the execution of your instructions of the 22d instant, with His Majesty's ship

* *La Minerve, L'Artemise,*

Lowes-

Lowestoffe under my orders, being, at day-light of the 24th, in latitude 41 deg. 8 min. and longitude 5 deg. 30 min. east, we discovered and chased two French frigates; after some manœuvring they stood towards us, and, at a quarter before nine A. M. the Dido, leading down, commenced a close action with the headmost of the enemy's ships, which, falling twice on board, was at an early period much disabled from the loss of her bowsprit, foremast, and main-top-mast; our mizen-mast being shot away, fore and main-top-sails perfectly useless, we no longer kept to, at which time the Lowestoffe opened a well-directed fire; the enemy's second frigate then passing, and exchanging the opposite broadsides, His Majesty's ships were kept on the same tack till she went about, when, fearing she might stand to the assistance of the dismasted ship, the Lowestoffe was sent in chase; the French frigate escaped by superior sailing, leaving her friend to be raked, in a very judicious manner, on the return of the Lowestoffe, to whose fire she surrendered about noon. The Dido having cleared the wreck of the mizen-mast, and bent new top-sails, joined in securing the prize, La Minerve, a new ship, of forty-two guns, eighteen-pounders, on the main-deck, and three hundred and thirty men; a remarkably fast sailer. Her companion we learnt to be L'Artemise, of thirty-six guns.

Having given a detail of the action, it becomes as much my duty as it is my inclination to acknowledge the very able support of His Majesty's ship Lowestoffe, and to testify, that by Captain Middleton's good conduct the business of the day was, in a great measure, brought to a fortunate issue. I must, at the same time, pay the just tribute of my warmest gratitude to the officers and ship's company I have the honour to command; and it is with deep regret I add, that Lieutenant Buckol (First of the Dido,) a most active officer, is among the wounded, I fear severely, though he never quitted the deck; Mr.

Don-

Douglas, the boatswain, a deserving man, is killed. Captain Middleton's report of the conduct of the officers and people of the Lowestoffe is also highly flattering.

I have the honour to enclose a list of the killed and wounded. Having received information from the prisoners, that the French fleet were actually at sea, the state of the ships obliged me to run for this Port, where I propose sitting jury-masts in the prize, and proceeding to Ajaccio. Circumstances are, I hope, sufficiently strong to plead my excuse for not fully executing your former orders. I remain with respect,

Your's, &c.

G. H. TOWRY.

P. S. We cannot exactly estimate the loss in the French ship, but imagine it to be about twenty. L'Artemise was also much hulled.

Admiral Hotham.

List of the Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's Ships Dido and Lowestoffe.

DIDO.

Mr. Cuthbert Douglas, Boatswain, and 5 seamen, killed.

Mr. Richard Buckol, Frst Lieutenant, Richard Willan, Clerk, John Henley, Quarter-Master, James Gregory, Boatswain's Mate, and 11 seamen, wounded.

LOWESTOFFE.

3 seamen wounded.

Dated on board His Majesty's Ship Dido, Port Mahon, the 26th of June 1795.

G. H. TOWRY.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 8,
1795.

Admiralty-Office, August 7, 1795.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Hotham, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Ships in the Mediterranean, to Mr. Nepean, dated Britannia, at Sea, July 14, 1795.

SIR,

YOU will be pleased to inform their Lordships, that I dispatched on the 4th instant, from St. Fiorenzo, the ships named in the margin,* under the orders of Captain Nelson, whom I directed to call off Genoa for the Inconstant and Southampton frigates that were lying there, and to take them with him, if, from the intelligence he might there obtain, he should find it necessary.

On the morning of the 7th I was much surprised to learn, that the above squadron was seen in the offing, returning into port, pursued by the enemy's fleet, which, by General De Vins's letter, (the latest account I had received,) I had reason to suppose were certainly at Toulon.

Immediately on the enemy's appearance, I made every preparation to put to sea after them; and not-

* Agamemnon, Malaga, Ariadne, Morelle, Mutin cutter.
1795. P with-

withstanding the unpleasant predicament we were in, most of the ships being in the midst of watering and refitting, I was yet enabled, by the zeal and extraordinary exertions of the officers and men, to get the whole of the fleet under weigh that night, as soon as the land-wind permitted us to move; from which time we neither saw or heard any thing of the enemy till the 12th, when, being to the eastward, and within sight of the Hieres Islands, two vessels were spoken, with by Captain Hotham, of the Cyclops, and Captain Boys, of La Fleche, who acquainted them, they had seen the French fleet not many hours before to the southward of those Islands. Upon which information I made the signal before night to prepare for battle, as an indication to our fleet that the enemy was near.

Yesterday, at day-break, we discovered them to leeward of us, on the larboard tack, consisting of twenty-three sail, seventeen of which proved to be of the line. The wind at this time blew very hard from the west-north-west, attended with a heavy swell, and six of our ships had to bend main-top-sails, in the room of those that were split by the gale in the course of the night.

I caused the fleet, however, to be formed with all possible expedition, on the larboard line of bearing, carrying all sail possible to preserve that order, and to keep the wind of the enemy, in the hopes of cutting them off from the land, from which we were only five leagues distant.

At eight o'clock finding they had no other view but that of endeavouring to get from us, I made the signal for a general chase, and for the ships to take suitable stations for their mutual support, and to engage the enemy as arriving up with them in succession; but the baffling winds and vexatious calms, which render every naval operation in this country doubtful, soon afterwards took place, and allowed a few only of our van ships to get up with the enemy's

rear

rear about noon, which they attacked so warmly, that in the course of an hour after, we had the satisfaction to find one of their sternmost ships, viz. L'Alcide, of seventy-four guns, had struck; the rest of their fleet, favoured by a shift of wind to the eastward, (that placed them now to windward of us,) had got so far into Frejus Bay, whilst the major part of ours was becalmed in the offing, that it became impossible for any thing further to be effected; and those of our ships which were engaged had approached so near to the shore that I judged it proper to call them off by signal.

If the result of the day was not so completely satisfactory as the commencement promised, it is my duty to state, that no exertions could be more unanimous than those of the fleet under my command; and it would be injustice to the general merit of all to select individual instances of commendation, had not superiority of sailing placed some of the ships in an advanced situation, of which they availed themselves in the most distinguished and honourable manner; and amongst the number was the Victory, having Rear-Admiral Man on board, who had shifted his flag to that ship upon this occasion.

I am sorry to say that the Alcide, about half an hour after she had struck, by some accident caught fire in her fore-top, before she was taken possession of, and the flames spread with such rapidity that the whole ship was soon in a blaze; several boats from the fleet were dispatched as quickly as possible to rescue as many of her people as they could save from the destruction that awaited them, and three hundred of them were in consequence preserved, when the ship blew up with the most awful and tremendous explosion, and between three and four hundred people are supposed to have perished.

Enclosed herewith is a list of the killed and wounded on board the different ships that were en-

gaged, by which their Lordships will perceive our loss has not been great ; and I have the pleasure to add, that the damages sustained by those ships have been such as can easily be remedied.

Had we fortunately fallen in with the enemy any distance from the land, I flatter myself we should have given a decisive blow to their naval force in these seas ; and although the advantage of yesterday may not appear to be of any great moment, I yet hope it will have served as a check upon their present operations, be they what they may.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. HOTHAM.

Return of the Officers and Men Killed and Wounded on board the undermentioned Ships of the Fleet under Admiral Hotham's Command, in Action with the French Fleet on the 13th of July 1795.

Victory—1 midshipman, 3 marines, killed ; 11 seamen wounded.

Captain—1 seaman killed.

Culloden—2 seaman killed ; First Lieutenant T. Whitter, and 4 seamen, wounded.

Blenheim—2 seamen killed, 2 ditto wounded.

Defence—1 seaman killed, 6 ditto wounded.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 29,
1795.

Admiralty-Office, August 28, 1795.

BY a letter received from Admiral Duncan, dated on board His Majesty's ship Venerable, at sea, August 26, 1795, Texel east-north-east distant twenty-two leagues, it appears, that on the preceding day the squadron had captured two French National brigs, one named *La Suffisante*, mounting fourteen eight and six-pounders, and the other named *La Victorieuse*, mounting fourteen twelve-pounders, which were destined to cruize in the North Sea. The Admiral speaks in terms of much commendation of the behaviour of Mr. Oswald, Acting Lieutenant on board the Spider lugger, who first came up with and afterwards took possession of one of the brigs.

The same advices state that the Dutch fleet had returned into the Texel.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 1,
1795.

Admiralty-Office, September 1, 1795.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Parker, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Ships at Jamaica, to Mr. Napcan, dated at Port Royal, Jamaica, the 29th of June 1795.

THE Mosquito had been missing some time, but yesterday I received a letter from the Master, dated Providence, the 9th instant, saying, that off Cape Maze (the east end of Cuba) they fell in with a Republican sloop privateer called the National Razor, with six guns and forty men, and engaged her from eight o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon, when she struck to His Majesty's colours; and that the next day they retook her prize, a Spanish brig from the Havannah to Carthagen, laden with flour; that being disabled he could not rejoin me at the Mole St. Nicholas, agreeably to orders, but with a free wind made the best of his way to Providence, where he arrived with his prize and recapture in safety. I am sorry to add, that he states that Lieutenant M'Farlane, who commanded the Mosquito, was killed very early in the action.

Extract

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Parker, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Ships at Jamaica, to Mr. Nepean; dated at the Mole (St. Domingo) the 12th of July 1795.

I AM am sorry to observe that my conjectures respecting the Flying Fish schooner are verified; she was captured on her passage down to Jamaica by two privateers, and carried into Leogane; but the time and circumstances I am yet unacquainted with, not having heard from Lieutenant Seton.

Admiralty-Office, September 1, 1795.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Alms, of His Majesty's Ship Reunion, to Mr. Nepean, dated at Sea, August 23, 1795.

PLEASE to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, in pursuance of orders from Admiral Duncan, I proceeded to sea from the Downs on the 8th instant, with the Isis and Vestal under my command, on a cruize, and on the 12th instant, was joined by His Majesty's ship Stag. On the 22d instant, at one P. M. the High Land of Jedder bearing north-east, two ships and a cutter were discovered to windward on the larboard tack, standing in shore, on which the squadron made all sail after them, and I made the signal to prepare for battle. The Stag, having had the advantage by a shift of wind, got up with the sternmost at a quarter-past four P. M. when she began the action; and I am happy to add, that at a quarter-past five P. M. the ship with which she was engaged struck to her; during which time the remainder of the squadron were firing at and endeavouring to cut off the headmost frigate and cutter; but, to my great mortification, I am sorry to say they effected their escape into the Harbour of Egeroe, at half-past five P. M.

The

The frigate which struck to the Stag is called the Alliance, of thirty-six guns and two hundred and forty men ; the other that escaped, the Argo, of the same force, and the Nelly cutter, of sixteen guns.

I have thought proper, for their Lordships' information, to send in the Alliance with my dispatches, by Lieutenant William Huggell, of His Majesty's ship under my command, whom I recommend to their favour, who will inform their Lordships with every proceeding of the chase and action ; but as the Alliance struck to the Stag, have put Mr. Patrick Tonym, her First Lieutenant, to take charge of her, with orders to proceed to the Nore.

As the squadron has not received any material damage, I shall continue to execute the orders I received from Admiral Duncan ; and I hope it will meet with their Lordships' approbation.

Permit me to return my warmest and most sincere acknowledgments for the steady and gallant behaviour of Captain Yorke, of His Majesty's ship Stag, his officers and ship's company ; and I likewise very much approve of the conduct of the Isis and Vestal, with the officers and ship's company of His Majesty's ship Reunion under my command.

Enclosed is a list of the killed and wounded on board the respective ships, for their Lordships' information.

A List of Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's Ships undermentioned, in the Action with the Two Dutch frigates, off Egeroe Harbour, the 22d of August 1795.

Reunion—1 killed and 3 wounded.

Isis—2 wounded.

Stag—4 killed and 13 wounded.

Vestal—None killed or wounded.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 8,
1795.

Admiralty Office, September 8.

*Extract of a Letter from Sir William Sidney Smith,
Knight, Captain of His Majesty's Ship Diamond,
to Mr. Nepean, dated off Rock Dove, the 4th of
September 1795.*

I HAVE the satisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that His Majesty's squadron under my orders has had some success in the three days which have elapsed since the date of my last letter.

The corvette I was in pursuit of with the Diamond when I wrote last secured herself in Brehat. I had, however, the good fortune to fall in with another, at day-light in the morning of the 2d. Three quarters of an hour's chase brought us within gun-shot of her. She endeavoured to elude our pursuit in the labyrinth of rocks before Treguier, but the attempt proved fatal to her, as she struck on the Roenna, and soon after filled and fell over. We ceased our fire immediately, and sent our boats to save the crew. Her own boats, which were towing her, saved as many as they could carry. We were not fortunate enough to save more than nine. They reckon about twenty perished, besides the Captain, who was washed off the wreck a few minutes before 1795. Q our

our boats reached them. Her name was *L'Assemblée Nationale*, of twenty-two guns, eight-pounders, on the main-deck, and two-hundred men, from Brest bound to St. Maloes. The swell was so great that she went to pieces very soon, and we were obliged to anchor among the rocks to avoid a similar fate.

Captain Dacres, who had been detached in the *Childers*, rejoined me this morning. On his return he fell in with and captured the *Vigilant*, French cutter, of six guns, one of the *gar-de-côte* in the Bay of St. Brieux.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 15,
1795.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant Pearce, of the Marines, to His Grace the Duke of Portland, dated Tepic, New Galicia, Two Hundred Leagues to the North-West of the City of Mexico, April 25, 1795.

I HAVE the honour of acquainting your Grace that, in obedience to your instructions, I proceeded from Monterrey to Nootka, in company with Brigadier-General Alava, the Officer appointed on the part of the Court of Spain, for finally terminating the negotiations relative to that Port; where, having satisfied myself respecting the state of the country at the time of the arrival of the Spaniards, preparations.

tions were immediately made for dismantling the Fort, which the Spaniards had erected on an island that guarded the mouth of the harbour, and embarking the ordnance. By the morning of the 28th all the artillery were embarked; part on board of His Catholic Majesty's sloop of war *Activo*, and part on board of the *San Carlos* guard ship. Brigadier-General Alava and myself then met, agreeably to our respective instructions, on the place where formerly the British buildings stood, where we signed and exchanged the declaration and counter declaration, for restoring those lands to His Majesty, as agreed upon by the two Courts. After which ceremony I ordered the British flag to be hoisted in token of possession, and the General gave directions for the troops to embark.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 3,
1795.

Admiralty-Office, October 3.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Hotham to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Britannia, Leghorn Road, September 1, 1795.

SIR,

HEREWITH I have the pleasure to enclose to you, for their Lordships' information, a letter that I received this evening, by express, from
Q 2 Cap-

Captain Nelson, of His Majesty's ship the *Agamemnon*, giving an account of his having proceeded, with the ships therein mentioned, to the Bays of *Allassio* and *Languellia*, places in the neighbourhood of *Vado*, in the possession of the French armies, and of his having cut from thence the nine vessels named in the enclosed list, besides two that he destroyed.

His officer-like conduct upon this, and indeed upon every occasion where his services are called forth, reflects upon him the highest credit.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. HOTHAM.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

Copy of a Letter from Captain H. Nelson to Admiral Hotham, dated Agamemnon, Vado Bay, August 27, 1795.

SIR,

HAVING received information from General De Vins, that a convoy of provisions and ammunition was arrived at *Allassio*, a place in the possession of the French army, I yesterday proceeded, with the ships named in the margin,* to that place, where, within an hour, we took the vessels named in the enclosed list; there was but a very feeble opposition from some of the enemy's cavalry, who fired on our boats when boarding the vessels near the shore, but I have the pleasure to say no man was killed or wounded. The enemy had two thousand horse and foot soldiers in the Town, which prevented my landing and destroying their magazines of provisions and ammunition.

* *Inconstant, Melager, Southampton, Tartar, Arfadre, Speedy.*

I sent

I sent Captain Fremantle, of the *Inconstant*, with the *Tartar*, to Languelia, a Town on the west side of the Bay of Alasio, where he executed my orders in a most officer-like manner; and I am indebted to every Captain and Officer in the squadron for their activity, but most particularly so to Lieutenant George Andrews, First Lieutenant of the *Agamemnon*, who, by his spirited and officer-like conduct, saved the French corvette from going on shore.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

With the highest respect,

Your most obedient servant,

Admiral Hotham.

HORATIO NELSON.

A List of Vessels taken by His Majesty's Squadron under the Command of Horatio Nelson, Esq. in the Bay of Alasio and Languelia, the 26th of August 1795.

La Resolu (corvette) pollaco ship, 10 guns, 4 swivels, 87 men; 6 guns thrown over board. Belonging to the French.

La Republique, gun-boat, 6 guns, 49 men. Belonging to the French.

La Constitution, galley, 1 brass gun, 4 swivels, 30 men. Belonging to the French.

La Vigilante, galley, 1 brass gun, 4 swivels, 29 men. Belonging to the French.

A brig, in ballast, name unknown, burthen 100 tons. Belonging to the French.

A bark, name unknown, burthen 70 tons, laden with powder and shells. Belonging to the French.

La Guilletta, brig, burthen 100 tons, laden with wine. Belonging to the French.

A galley, name unknown, burthen 50 tons, in ballast.

A tar-

A tartane, name unknown, burthen 35 tons, laden with wine.

A bark, name unknown, laden with powder, drove on shore.

A bark, name unknown, laden with provisions, burnt.

HORATIO NELSON.

Admiralty-Office, October 3.

*Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Harvey, dated
Price of Wales, off Belleisle, September 27, 1795,
to Evan Nepean, Esq.*

YOU will be pleased to inform their Lordships, that the Minotaur and Porcupine yesterday evening recaptured the Walsingham packet, from Falmouth to Lisbon. She had been taken the 13th instant by L'Insolent, corvette brig, of eighteen guns and ninety men, who very narrowly escaped being taken on the recapture of the packet, but got into L'Orient when just within reach of gun-shot of our ships.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 6,
1795.*

Admiralty-Office, October 6.

*Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill to
Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board L'Engageante,
in Cork Harbour, the 21st of September 1795.*

HIS Majesty's ship Seahorse is just returned from her cruize. Captain Peyton informs me, that on the 29th of August the squadron fell in with two ships and a brig. The Seahorse took one ship, which proved to be a Dutch East India ship, called the Cromhout; the Diana took the other ship, a south whaler, laden with oil and coffee; called the Herstilder; and that the Unicorn parted in chase of the Comet brig of war.

*Extract of a Letter from the same, dated the 28th
of September.*

HIS Majesty's ship the Unicorn arrived here yesterday with her prize, the Comet Dutch sloop of war, mounting eighteen English nine-pounders. I have examined the latter closely, and think she is the completest vessel of her class that I ever heard of, and even exceeds the opinion given me of her by the enclosed letter from Captian Williams.

I am, &c. &c. &c.

R. KINGSMILL.

Copy

Copy of a Letter from Captain Williams to Vice-Admiral King, dated Unicorn, at Sea, the 5th of September 1795.

SIR,

I **BEG** leave to inform you, that, on the 28th ultimo, when cruising, in conjunction with His Majesty's ships Diana and Seahorse, in latitude 61 deg. 18 min. longitude 4 deg. 17 min. the signal was made by Captain Faulknor, of His Majesty's ship Unicorn, under my command, to part company and chase, north-north-east after a brig, that had out-sailed and separated from two ships, which the squadron were then in pursuit of. After a chase of thirteen hours I was so fortunate as to come up with her, and, when she had discharged her guns and struck her colours, to take possession of her. She proves to be the Comet, a Dutch sloop of war, mounting eighteen nine-pounders, commanded by Myrabeau Claris, Captain-Lieutenant, from the Cape of Good Hope, bound to the Texel. The Comet is a remarkably fine vessel, only four years old, sails extremely well, and is in every respect well calculated for His Majesty's service.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

THO. WILLIAMS.

Dimensions of the Comet, being copper-bellied and coppered.

Length of gun-deck, 102 feet, 7 inches.—Length of keel, 95 feet, 10 inches.—Breadth of beam, 29 feet, 2 inches.—Height between decks, 6 feet. And carries nine months water and provisions for 110 men.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 20,
1795.

Admiralty-Office, October 20.

*His Majesty's Ship Fortitude, October 12,
1795, Cape Finisterre, by Account,
bearing East about 16 or 17 Leagues.*

SIR,

BE pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty I left Gibraltar Bay the 24th of September, taking the first spurt of an easterly wind after my letter written to their Lordships of the 21st of the same month, when the wind was westerly.

In coming through the Gut in the night, His Majesty's ships Argo and Juno, with some of the ships, parted company, and I conclude, by steering more to the northward than myself with the other men of war and body of the convoy, it being near dusk in the evening before many got out of Gibraltar Bay, though the Fortitude was under weigh with the much greater part by ten A. M. ; but, on the whole, their separation has turned out a most fortunate circumstance ; for, with great regret, I am to inform their Lordships, that on the 7th instant, Cape St. Vincent, by account, bearing south 83. east 48 leagues, the
1795. R wind

wind north by west, standing on the larboard tack, I discovered nine sail of the enemy's ships, six of the line, two of which I judged to be of eighty guns, and three large frigates, who directly gave chase to His Majesty's ships under my command and convoy, under a press of sail. I made every possible disposition for the better security of the convoy by divers signals, and which had many of them been punctually obeyed, a much greater number would have escaped. I then formed the line with the Bedford, Censeur, and Fortitude, determined if possible to give them battle, and save as many of the convoy as I possibly could.

Just as the ships under my command had formed, the Censeur rolled away her fore-top-mast; by which, having only a frigate's main-mast, she was rendered useless. The van line of battle ship of the enemy then but long-gun-shot off, and the rest coming fast up, I judged it proper, with the general opinion of my Officers, coinciding with that of Captain Montgomery, of the Bedford, to bear up, keeping very near together for our mutual support, and cutting down every part of the stern for the chase guns. I ordered the Latine frigate directly to take the Censeur in tow, but, from the very heavy fire from the enemy's van ship, it could not be effected.

Captain Gore, who commanded her, though in the disabled state his ship was in, not half manned, (and but very little powder) made the most gallant defence; but being overpowered at last, by two sail more of the enemy's line coming up, I had the mortification to see him strike his colours about half-past two o'clock.

The Bedford and Fortitude kept up their mutual fire from their stern chases from all the decks; and about one hour afterwards the enemy hauled their wind on different tacks, to fire on the convoy as they came up with them. The three frigates from the first employed themselves on that service.

When

When I first made the enemy's force to be of such magnitude as to leave no hopes of saving the convoy, I dispersed them by signal, and I believe many escaped; at least fifteen sail I am sure did. For further particulars I must refer their Lordships to Captain Turner, the bearer of these dispatches, whom, with Captain Hagget, of the *Lutine*, I must beg leave to recommend to their Lordships as very deserving officers.

Had the enemy come to close action with the *Bedford* and myself, I am well assured every effort would have been used by Captain Montgomery, his officers and ship's company, and more fully so from the handsome support he gave me while the firing continued, for His Majesty's service and our mutual support.

My officers and ship's company behaved with that coolness that generally attends British seamen in such cases, and I am sure would have fought the ship to the last moment had the enemy come up. I flatter myself every thing was done, first to save the convoy, and afterwards His Majesty's ships; and I hope and trust my conduct in this unfortunate business will meet His Majesty's and their Lordships' approbation.

I am, &c.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

T. TAYLOR.

Admiralty-Office, October 20.

*Extract of a Letter from Sir Peter Parker, Bart.
dated Royal William, at Spithead, October 17,
1795, to Evan Nepean, Esq.*

I HAVE the pleasure to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that His Majesty's
R 2 ships

ships and sloop named in the margin* are arrived at Spithead. I have given Captain Taylor, of the Fortitude, leave to go to Town to give their Lordships such particulars of the late action with the enemy as they may be desirous of knowing.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Burges to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Argo, off the Needles, October 17, 1795.

YOU will please to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of the arrival of His Majesty's ship Argo under my command, together with the Juno, Lord A. Beauclerk, and thirty-two sail of the convoy, which left Gibraltar Bay on the Thursday the 24th of September, under the Fortitude.

* Fortitude, Bedford, Lutine, Tisiphone sloop.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 24,
1795.

Admiralty-Office, October 24, 1795.

Extract of a Letter from Commodore Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated La Pomone, Road of Isle Dieu, October 17, 1795.

I BEG you will inform their Lordships, that the Aquilon frigate arrived, on the 14th instant, from Sir James Saumarez, with dispatches, and put to sea again the same day. At eleven A. M. on the 15th she returned and informed me, that there were two ships of Admiral Harvey's squadron in chase of the enemy. I immediately gave orders for the Concord to weigh, and doing so with La Pomone, leaving five sail of transports in the charge of Lieutenant Bowling, of the Swinger gun vessel, and having cleared the south end of the Island, I discovered the enemy, with the Orion and Thalia in chase; and soon after perceived two other sail, which proved to be the Melampus and Latona; the Aquilon, who was the headmost, being within gunshot of the enemy, they doubled the Baleine Bank, and proceeded up the Perteus D'Antioche to Rochfort, from which it was not possible to cut them off. I hauled to the wind directly, and discovered two other sail in the north-west steering in for the land; the

the whole squadron chased, and on our nearer approach found them to be a line-of-battle ship and a corvette brig; I endeavoured to cut them off from the land, and after several shot had been fired the corvette brought-to, and proved to be *L'Evielle*, of eighteen guns, and one hundred men. Had been out sixty days, in company with *La Forte*, of fifty guns; *Le Veriade*, thirty-six guns; *Tarteuf*, thirty-six guns; and a lugger. They have, according to their report, taken twelve sail of West-Indiamen, the two recaptures* by this ship and the *Orion*, were of the number of their prizes.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 31,
1795.

Horse-Guards, October 31, 1795.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, has been received by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir G. K. Elphinstone, K. B., dated on board His Majesty's Ship *Monarch*, Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, August 18, 1795:

I HAD the honour of informing you, in a former dispatch, that the Dutch were entrenched in a strong,

* Kent, of London, and Albion.

position at Myssenbergh, and well furnished with cannon, having a steep mountain on their right, and the sea on the left, difficult of approach on account of shallow water, with high surf on the shore, but which the absolute necessity of the post rendered it requisite that we should possess, and made it obvious to Major-General Craig and myself that it ought to be attempted.

For this service I secretly prepared a gun-boat, and armed the launches of the fleet with heavy cannonades, landed two battalions of seamen, about one thousand, under the command of Captains Hardy, of the Echo, and Spranger, of the Rattlesnake, and sent ships frequently around the Bay, to prevent suspicion of an attack, when any favourable opportunity might offer.

On the 7th instant a light breeze sprung up from the north-west, and at twelve o'clock the preconcerted signal was made; when Major-General Craig, with his accustomed readiness and activity, instantly put the forces on shore in motion, and, at the same moment, Commodore Blankett, equally zealous, in the America, with the Stately, Echo, and Rattlesnake, got under weigh, whilst the gun-boat and armed launches preceded the march of the troops about five hundred yards, to prevent their being interrupted.

About one o'clock the ships, being abreast of an advanced post of two guns, fired a few shot, which induced those in charge to depart; and, on approaching a second post of one gun and a royal mortar or howitzer, the effect was the same. On proceeding off the camp the confusion was instantly manifest, although the distance from the ships was greater than could have been wished, but the shallowness prevented a nearer approach.

The Echo led, commanded by Lieutenant Tod, of the Monarch, and anchored in two and a half fathoms, followed by the America, which anchored in four and a half,

a half, then the Stately and Rattlesnake, anchoring nearer, in proportion to their lesser draughts of water, off the enemy's works, which began to fire, and the fire was returned by the sloops; but an increase of wind prevented the large ships from acting until they had carried out heavy anchors. This duty was performed by the Commanders with great coolness, much to their own honour and their country's credit.

In a few minutes after the fire opened, which obliged the Dutch to abandon their camp with the utmost precipitation, taking with them only two field-pieces, and at four o'clock the Major-General took possession of it, after a fatiguing march over heavy sandy ground. To him I beg leave to refer for the particulars of what was taken therein, as the sea ran so high that no person from the ships or gun-boats could venture to land.

In transmitting to you the proceedings of the fleet under my command, I shall at all times feel great satisfaction in doing justice to the merits of the several officers. To their judgment and good conduct in the present instance is to be attributed the immediate success which attended the attempt; it is therefore my duty to recommend to His Majesty's notice Commodore Blankett, Captain Douglas, Lieutenant Tod, of the Monarch, commanding the Echo, and Lieutenant Ramage, also of the Monarch, commanding the Rattlesnake, and Mr. Charles Adam, of the Monarch, Midshipman, who commanded the gun-boat. I am sensibly obliged to them, each individually, for their steady and correct discharge of my orders.

I must further beg leave to add, that it is universally agreed the Echo's fire was superiorly directed and ably kept up; and particular acknowledgments are also due to the officers and men for the general zeal and activity which appeared in every countenance, of which I was enabled to judge with more
pre-

precision as the Commodore obligingly permitted me to accompany him, and to visit the other ships employed under his direction upon this service.

The *America* had two men killed and four wounded, and one gun disabled, being struck by a shot; the *Stately* one man wounded. Some shots passed through the ships, but did not materially injure them.

I am fearful the Major-General will not be able to write by this conveyance, a Genoese ship, which intends touching at St. Helena, as he is now at Mynsenberg.

I have enclosed a list of the Dutch ships detained in this Bay.

List of Dutch Ships detained in Simon's Bay, August 18, 1795.

The ship *Willemstadt en Boetzlaar*, Captain St. Kooter, 978 tons, arrived May 10, 1795, from the Texel. Landed her cargo here.

De Yonge Bonifacius; Captain Jan Nicholas Croese, 488 tons, arrived June 24, from Batavia, laden.

Gertruyda, Captain M. De Vries, 660 tons, arrived May 9, from Amsterdam. Landed her cargo here.

Het Vertrouwen, Captain Hilbrand van Wyen, 890 tons, arrived August 14, from Batavia, laden.

Louisa and Anthony, Captain Kersjin Hilbrand, 640 tons, arrived August 14, from Batavia, laden.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of
NOVEMBER 12, 1795.

Downing-Street, November 11, 1795.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies, have been received from Lieutenant-Colonel Craufurd by the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department :

My Lord,

*Head Quarters, Weilmunster,
October 18, 1795.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that since the 13th instant the advanced guards of the Austrian army, under Generals Boros, Kray and Had-dick, have been in constant pursuit of the enemy on all the roads leading across the Lahn between Weil-burgh and Nassau. General Warneck with the re-serve marched towards Limbourg, as a central point, from which he could support the advanced guards to his right or left, according to circumstances, whilst the main army advanced to the Camp of Weilmun-ster, between Usingen and Weilbourg, ready to cross the Lahn at the latter place, and attack the enemy's left if they should attempt to maintain a position on that river.

The Marshal has taken every step that he judged best calculated to distress their army, but their re-treat has been so precipitate, and the country through which

which they marched so extremely intersected with woods and deep vallies, that he has only been able to bring on some affairs with the best troops of the rear guards of their different columns. In these the Austrians have taken several cannon, a great many ammunition waggon, and between one and two thousand prisoners, besides having killed and wounded considerable numbers.

It is expected that the enemy will raise the siege of Ehrenbreitstein to-day, and they seem determined to pass the Rhine, with the principal part of their army, at Neuwied, (where they have bridges,) as expeditiously as possible. Their left column is directing its march towards Cologne.

The Austrian advanced guards, supported by the reserve, are still in pursuit.

The enemy have destroyed a great quantity of powder and other stores, which they had not time to send away.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

*Head Quarters, Weissenstein,
October 19, 1795.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the siege of Ehrenbreitstein is raised, and the enemy are crossing the Rhine as expeditiously as possible at Neuwied.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville,

C. CRAUFURD.

&c. &c. &c.

Head Quarters of Marshal Clerfayt's

MY LORD, *Army, Limburg, Oct. 26, 1795.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that General Wurmser has obtained a signal advan-

tage over the French in the neighbourhood of Manheim, of which the following is a detail :

In the night from the 17th to the 18th instant, that part of the Austrian army which was stationed before Manheim, assembled in five columns, commanded by General Wurmser in person, to attack the different posts that the enemy occupied in front of that place. The disposition was very masterly, and the spirited manner in which it was executed answered fully to the wish and expectations of the General. After a severe action all the works that the enemy had thrown up were carried ; their tents and a great deal of baggage were taken, besides some cannon, and several ammunition waggons.

Owing to an impenetrable fog, which continued the whole night and great part of the morning, the communication between the different columns was extremely difficult, the prompt execution of orders was impossible, and the Generals could not conduct their attacks with any degree of certainty. This unfortunate circumstance enabled the enemy to get off the most of their artillery, and prevented the Austrians following them into the place as General Wurmser intended.

The Austrians had upon this occasion about thirty officers, and between six and seven hundred non-commissioned officers and privates killed and wounded. The French had one General Officer, twenty-one officers, and between five and six hundred non-commissioned officers and privates taken prisoners. Their killed and wounded are supposed to amount to about two thousand. In consequence of this victory Manheim is closely invested, and the bombardment will be begun immediately.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville,

&c. &c. &c.

Head

*Head Quarters, Limburg,
October 26, 1795.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that General Jourdan's left column, which had directed its march towards Cologne, has passed the Rhine, as well as all those troops who retired upon Neuwied.

From the reports of the different corps which are now collected, it appears that the Austrians have taken in all, during the enemy's retreat, about four thousand prisoners, thirty pieces of cannon, and two hundred ammunition waggons. The enemy destroyed a great quantity of military stores, which they had not time to carry away. It is impossible to ascertain with any precision their number of killed and wounded, but it must have been very considerable, more especially as the peasants rose against them in many places. The whole country through which the French have marched on this occasion bears the most evident marks of their depredations. There is no village, and I may almost say no house, that has not ample reason to lament this invasion ; for, however short its duration has been, the effects will be felt for many years to come. The inhabitants have been plundered of their cattle, grain, and whatever could be found that was valuable. In many places what could not be carried off was destroyed. Even women and children have been murdered ; in short the manifold acts of atrocity, which are proved in the clearest manner, are such as could only be perpetrated by men lost to every sentiment of humanity.

The Prussian troops that were on the line of demarkation, and the guards which they stationed at different places for the purpose of affording protection, were ill treated and driven away by the French with expressions of resentment and contempt.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville,
&c. &c. &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

Head

Head Quarters of Marshal Clerfaye,
MY LORD, *Mayence, October 30, 1795.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 28th instant, the Austrian troops, under the command of General Wurmsers, stormed the Galyenberg, an intrenched height which formed an advanced post to the Fortress of Mannheim. The possession of this important point facilitates extremely the approaches against the body of the place. To favour the assault of the Galyenberg, a false attack was intended to be made upon the Necker Fort; however, the impetuosity of the troops was such, that they stormed it without having orders to do so; but as it could not be maintained, being immediately under the fire of the Town, they abandoned it, after spiking thirteen pieces of cannon.

I have the honour, &c.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville, **C. CRAUFURD.**
 &c. &c. &c.

Head Quarters of Marshal Clerfaye,
MY LORD, *Mayence, October 30, 1795.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that Marshal Clerfaye attacked the enemy's intrenched Camp before Mayence yesterday, and gained a complete victory. The following is a detail of this very brilliant and important operation.

Your Lordship will recollect that in the month of November last the French took a position upon the heights in front of Mayence, with their right to Lauenheim and their left to Budenheim; both of which Villages are on the Rhine, the former above, the latter below the Fortress. This position completely invests the place on that side; and from the time they first occupied it, almost to the day of attack, they were constantly employed in constructing and per-

perfecting the most formidable intrenchments. These consisted of two lines. The first was composed of large detached works, closed in the rear, and covered and joined with each other by three distinct ranges of *traps de loup*.* The second was a complete connected intrenchment, covered in the same manner. The ditches of both lines were of a depth and breadth far beyond what is usual in field works. Every possible advantage had been taken of the ground, which is particularly favourable for the formation of a fortified camp; and the French Generals have been known to say frequently in private, that they considered this position as wholly impregnable.

Marshal Clerfaye, after having forced General Jourdan to repass the Rhine, returned with a part of his army to the Camp of Wickert, about five English miles from Mayence: and in consequence of information received by him that the enemy intended to reinforce their army before that place very considerably, he, without waiting for those troops that had advanced beyond the Lahn, determined to attack General Schaal, who occupied the intrenchments above described with fifty-two battalions of infantry and five regiments of cavalry.

The army that was destined for this attack, consisting of thirty-two regular battalions, some light infantry, and twenty-eight squadrons of cavalry, taken partly from the garrison of Mayence, was formed into four divisions. One of ten battalions and six squadrons, under General New; one of ten battalions and six squadrons, under General Stader; one of five battalions and sixteen squadrons, under General Colloredo; and one of seven battalions of grenadiers, under General Werneck. Generals New and Stader were to direct their march, the former towards the heights above Laubenheim, the latter

* Round pits of considerable depth; each range was composed of several rows of those pits, placed irregularly and quite close together,

towards

towards Heiligy Crentz (an old church in front of the enemy's right wing) forming their infantry into three lines, and attacking the right of the position in immediate connection with each other, whilst the Warasdine light infantry got round the Village of Laubenheim; and about one thousand Sclavonians, who were embarked on the Rhine, landed under the protection of six gun-boats behind the enemy's right, and kept up a heavy fire for the purpose of making a diversion. General Colloredo was to march towards Bretzenheim, a Village in front of the enemy's center, from whence he was to detach a part of his troops, particularly cavalry, to co-operate with General Stader; and with a part of the remainder he was to make demonstrations towards different points of the centre, whilst two of his battalions and two squadrons, with a considerable proportion of heavy artillery, made false attacks upon Monbach and Gonsenheim, two Villages in front of the enemy's left. Some light troops were to land behind the left of the position for the same purpose as those who landed behind the right. General Werneck's division was to remain on the glais of Mayence as a reserve.

It must be observed that Marshal Clerfaye directed his real attack—upon the most commanding and by far the strongest part of the camp, because the immediate retreat of the enemy's whole army was the inevitable consequence of success on that point.

The attack commenced in this order at half an hour past five in the morning. The disposition was executed with the utmost accuracy, and in a very short time the battle was decided in favour of the Austrians, who displayed exemplary discipline and bravery. The General Officers finding that they could not advance on horseback on account of the *trous de loups*, dismounted, and entered the intrenchments on foot at the head of the troops. The enemy did not in the least expect to be attacked; and although they certainly had some time to prepare for their

their defence from the difficulties that the Austrian troops had to surmount in approaching the works, yet it is to the circumstance of surprise, as well as to the uncommon intrepidity with which the attack was executed, that must be attributed their having abandoned without more resistance one of the most formidable positions that ever was occupied.

One hundred and six pieces of cannon, two hundred ammunition waggons, and about two thousand prisoners (amongst these two Generals and sixty other Officers,) are already brought into Mayence; whilst great quantities of stores of various kinds, collected for the purposes of the siege, have likewise fallen into the hands of the Austrians.

The enemy's killed and wounded are supposed to amount to about three thousand.

The Austrians had on this occasion between sixty and seventy officers, and about fifteen hundred non-commissioned officers and privates killed and wounded. Amongst the former were Lieutenant-General Schmertring and Major-General Wolckenheim.

General Naundorf crossed the Rhine in the afternoon with part of his troops that had been stationed in the neighbourhood of Cerau, and took possession of Oppenheim.

The Marshal is now encamped in front of Mayence, and his light troops are pursuing in all directions.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 21,
1795.

Horse-Guards, November 20, 1795.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, has been this day received by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Major-General Leigh, commanding His Majesty's Troops in the Leeward Islands, dated Martinico, October 5, 1795 :

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for your information, the copy of a letter I have received from Major-General Irving, dated at St. Vincent's, October 3, and to congratulate you on the good behaviour of the troops, and on the success of His Majesty's arms by the possession of the important Post of the Vigie on that Island.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. LEIGH.

Copy

Copy of a Letter from Major-General Irving to Major-General Leigh, dated Kingston, St. Vincent's, October 3, 1795.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report to your Excellency, that, finding this Town extremely straightened by the enemy having possession of the Vigie, I judged it expedient to drive them from it, as the only means to relieve it. I informed myself, from those best acquainted with the country, that a height, called Fairbane's Hill, commanded the Vigie ; upon this I formed my plan of attack. The grenadiers and light infantry, with four companies of the 40th regiment, were to gain the hill on one quarter, while the 59th regiment, supported by two three-pounders, were to force it on another ; the whole marched at three o'clock yesterday morning, so as to be at the object by day-break. The first division gained the height early in the morning, with considerable loss ; the 59th regiment was early within fifty paces of the enemy, and made several attempts to gain the post, but the natural strength of the ground, and the heavy rain that unluckily fell at day-break, rendered the place inaccessible. The troops having been exposed the whole of the day to great fatigues, and the weather being very unfavourable, from violent showers during the day, and having no possibility of providing the least shelter for them, I thought it most advisable to return to our former quarters for the night. Having sufficient reason to suppose the enemy had abandoned their posts during the night, I ordered out early this morning a strong detachment of the St. Vincent's rangers to take possession of it ; and I have the satisfaction to inform your Excellency, that the British flag now displays itself there. We found all the cannon and ammunition there undestroyed. Brigadier-General Myers, by

his able conduct the whole day, afforded me the most essential service ; and the highest praise is due to this army, both officers and men, for the perseverance, discipline, and bravery they manifested in sustaining an action from day-break until night in this climate.

I have the honour to be, &c.

P. IRVING, Major-General

St. Vincent's, October 3, 1795.

Return of Killed and Wounded on the 2d instant.

40th Regiment—1 officer, 2 serjeants, 8 rank and file, killed ; 13 rank and file wounded.

54th Regiment—1 officer, 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file, killed ; 1 officer, 3 serjeants, 2 drummers, and 24 rank and file, wounded ; 1 rank and file missing.

59th Regiment—1 officer, 1 serjeant, 22 rank and file, killed ; 2 officers, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, and 56 rank and file, wounded.

Martinique Rangers—1 rank and file killed ; 2 ditto wounded.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed.

Captain Patrick Blair, of the 59th Regiment.

Lieutenant Alexander Scipton, of the 40 ditto.

Lieutenant Samuel Warren, of the 54th ditto.

Wounded.

Captain Christopher Seton, of the 54th ditto.

Captain Robert Vaughan, of the 59th ditto.

Ensign Hannagh, of the 59th ditto.

(Signed) THO. HILL, Aid-de-Camp.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

**LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of
NOVEMBER 24, 1795.**

Horse-Guards, November 23, 1795.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies and an Extract, have been this Day received by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Vice-Admiral Sir George Keith Elphinstone, K. B. and Major-Generals Alfred Clarke and J. H. Craig:

*Castle of the Cape of Good Hope,
September 21, 1795.*

SIR,

THE Dutch Governor having not only rejected, in the most peremptory terms, the proposals which had been made to him, that the Settlement should place itself under the protection of Great Britain, but having also acted in a manner demonstrative of such hostile dispositions towards us as to justify the suspicion which was conveyed to us of its being his intention to set fire to Simon's Town, from which all the inhabitants had been obliged to retire by his order, the Admiral and myself concurred in thinking it expedient to prevent the execution of his purpose, by landing ourselves, and taking possession of the place, which I accordingly did on the 14th of July,

with

with the part of the 78th regiment under my command, and the marines of the squadron, the latter amounting to about three hundred and fifty men, and the former to four hundred and fifty. Very few days elapsed before our patrols were fired upon by the Burgher militia and hottentots, who occupied the hills round us, while our people were restrained by the directions which they had received not to commit any act of hostility towards the Dutch troops. Hostilities being, however, thus commenced, and as the time approached when we might reasonably expect the arrival of the troops and stores which had been requested of the Governor of St. Helena, it appeared to me to be an object of consequence to dispossess the Dutch forces of the post which they occupied at the important Pass of Muisenberg, as by it we might perhaps open a more ready communication with the country, at the same time that we should by doing so convince the inhabitants of the reality of our intentions, of which we knew they entertained doubts. I accordingly proposed it to Sir George Elphinstone, who immediately agreed to it with that readiness which has so strongly attended all the instances of assistance which I have received from him. Sir George having landed a detachment of seamen, which was formed into two battalions, we were only delayed by the want of a proper wind, which would not permit the movement to take place till the morning of the 7th of August, when Sir George having made the signal that it would serve, the America and Stately, with the Echo and Rattlesnake, got under weigh about twelve o'clock, and I marched at the same time with the 78th and marines, together with the seamen, being in all about one thousand six hundred men.

The Post of Muisenberg being extremely strong to the front, and covered by a numerous field artillery, against which I had not one gun to oppose, our principal reliance was upon the fire from the ships,

ships, which, being properly disposed of at the different stations assigned them by Commodore Blauvelt, produced every effect which could be expected from it. The enemy were driven from two twenty-four-pounders, which were directed towards the sea, and abandoned the post before it was possible for us to arrive near enough to profit by the circumstance so completely as we were in hopes of doing, as they carried off all their artillery, except the two heavy guns above-mentioned, and one brass six-pounder, with two eight-inch howitzers.

The enemy having, however, taken post on an advantageous ridge of rocky heights, very strong and difficult of access, a little beyond the camp, the advanced guard, under the command of Major Money-penny, of the 78th, supported by the battalion of that regiment, attacked and drove them from thence with the greatest spirit, although, in addition to the strength of the ground, the enemy were further protected by cannon from the opposite side of the Lagoon, which covers the Post of Muisenberg towards the Cape Town. In this affair, which terminated only with the day, the activity and spirit of the light company of the 78th, under the command of Captain Campbell, were conspicuously displayed. Captain Scott, of the 78th, was the only officer wounded on the occasion.

The next morning the enemy having drawn out their whole force from the Cape Town, eight field-pieces advanced to attack us, but finding us too strongly posted, and being themselves fired upon from the pieces they had left behind the preceding day, which had been drilled and brought forward by the exertions of a company of pikemen under Lieutenant Coffin, of the Rattlesnake, they thought it more prudent to desist from the attempt, and retired, after some skirmishing, attended with little loss on our side, and only remarkable for the steadiness displayed by the 1st battalion of seamen commanded by

by Captain Hardy, of the *Echo*, who, having crossed the water with the marines, received the enemy's fire without returning a shot, and manœuvred with a regularity which would not have discredited veteran troops. The marines under Major Hill, displayed an equal degree of steady resolution on the occasion.

On the 9th the *Arniston* arrived from St. Helena, with such assistance as Governor Brooke had been able to afford us. It consisted of three hundred and fifty-two rank and file, with some field-artillery, and a very limited proportion of ammunition. They were directed to proceed immediately to camp, and the boats of the fleet were unremittingly employed in forwarding stores and provisions to us; a work in which, from the peculiar difficulty of our situation, and the insufficiency of our means, our progress was very slow, and frequently so much interrupted by unfavourable weather, that we could hardly get a-head of our consumption. While this necessary business was going on, our future operations became the object of my most earnest consideration. On the one hand, as the enemy appeared numerous, and disposed to an obstinate defence, for the which they had had ample time to make the best preparations, I could not but be sensible that the force under my command was, in point of numbers, inadequate to the attempt of reducing them; and I had little to rely on to counterbalance the disparity, but the spirit of the individuals belonging to it. I possessed no cattle or carriages for the transport of ammunition or provisions, and a communication of twelve miles was to be kept up to be furnished with either, at least till I could open a shorter one with the ships that the Admiral might send to Table Bay, for which the season was still very unfavourable. On the other hand, though these difficulties were sufficiently discouraging, yet the arrival of General Clarke was uncertain, and the state of our provisions was such as to render the possibility of our stay, till it should hap-

happen, very doubtful. Under these circumstances, I determined on an attempt by night on the most considerable of the enemy's out-posts, in the hopes that a severe execution among the Burgher militia might intimidate them, and produce circumstances to our advantage. It took place on the 27th of last month; but unfortunately, notwithstanding every attention on the part of Lieutenant-Colonel M'Kenzie, who commanded, it failed, from the intricacy of the roads and the timidity and ignorance of the guides; while it served only to produce among the enemy a degree of vigilance, which soon convinced me of the impracticability of any further attempt by way of surprise.

On the morning of the 1st of September, the enemy, having lined the mountains above us with Hottentots and Burgher militia, commenced a fire of musquetry upon our camp, which, from the total want of effect that had attended a former attempt of the same nature, was little attended to, till unfortunately the picquet of the reserve, being too much occupied with covering themselves from it, neglected their front, from whence the enemy poured in considerable numbers, and forced them in with some loss. Captain Brown, with the 78th grenadiers, advanced however, to their support, the enemy were immediately driven down the hill again, and the ground of the picquets re-occupied. In this affair, Major Moneypenny, of the 78th, was severely wounded, and we suffered a great loss in being deprived of the assistance of an officer of distinguished zeal and activity in the command of the reserve, with which he had been charged since our march from Simon's Town. Captain Dentaffe, of the St. Helena troops, was also wounded.

In a conference with Sir George Elphinstone, on the 2d of September, it was agreed to wait six days longer, for the possibility of the arrival of General Clarke, and that if he did not appear by that time

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I should then advance, and, under every disadvantage of numbers and situation, try the fortune of an attack, which, however hazardous, we deemed it our duty to make, before the total failure of our provisions put us under an absolute necessity of seeking a supply elsewhere.

On the morning of the 3d, however, the enemy, encouraged by the little success which had attended our attempt on the 1st, meditated a general attack on our camp, which in all probability would have been decisive of the fate of the colony. They advanced in the night with all the strength they could muster, and with a train of not less than eighteen field-pieces. Some movements, which had been observed the preceding evening, had given me a suspicion of their intention, and we were perfectly prepared to receive them. They were on their march, and considerable bodies began to make their appearance within our view, when at that critical moment the signal for a fleet disconcerted them, and the appearance of fourteen sail of large vessels, which came in sight immediately after, induced them to relinquish their enterprize, and retire to their former posts. General Clarke came to an anchor in Simon's Bay the next morning; and for the subsequent events, which have been attended with the capture of this important colony, I do myself the honour to refer you to his account; trusting that His Majesty and our Country will do me, and the troops and seamen under my command, the justice to believe, that it has not been owing to any want of zeal, or of a cheerful determination to encounter every hazard in the necessary discharge of our duty, that the same event did not take place during the period in which we were left to ourselves. Under the circumstances of our situation I did not think the attempt justifiable, unless compelled to it by necessity; but we were at the same time fully resolved not to retire, in any event, without making that attempt,

tempt, which, whether successful or not, would at least have been a proof of our zeal for His Majesty's service.

It is impossible for me to close this report, Sir, without making my acknowledgments to Lieutenant-Colonel M'Kenzie, of the 78th, Major Hill, of the marines, and the Captains Hardy and Spranger, of the Echo and Rattlesnake sloops, who commanded the two battalions of seamen. Animated by the exertions of these officers, the troops and seamen have undergone great fatigue and hardships with a cheerful resignation, and have encountered a more numerous enemy with an active spirit, which entitles them to the most favourable report from me to His Majesty. Lieutenant Campbell, of the Echo, who commanded a company of seamen, which I formed into a light company, merits also that I should notice his indefatigable zeal, and the ability with which he conducted the service in which his company was constantly employed. To this, Sir, I have only to add, that my sense of the obligation I am under to Sir George Elphinstone is such as I should not do justice to in an attempt to express it; his advice, his active assistance, and cordial co-operation on every occasion, have never been wanting, and entitle him to my warmest gratitude.

I have the honour to be,

With the greatest respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

J. H. CRAIG, Major-General.

I have the honour to enclose a return of the killed and wounded during the period of my command.

*Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of
His Majesty's Principal Secretaries
of State, &c. &c. &c.*

*Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the
Troops and Seamen under the Command of Major-
General Craig, between the 7th of August and the
3d of September 1795.*

2d Battalion of the 78th Regiment—1 rank and
file killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 15 rank and file,
wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

St. Helena Corps—1 rank and file killed; 1 captain,
1 rank and file, wounded.

Seamen—1 rank and file killed; 1 subaltern, 1
drummer, 10 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and
file missing.

Marines—6 rank and file wounded.

Total—3 rank and file killed; 1 major, 2 cap-
tains, 1 subaltern, 1 drummer, 32 rank and
file, wounded; 5 rank and file missing.

Names of the Officers Wounded.

Major Monypenny, of the 78th regiment.

Captain Hercules Scott, of ditto.

Captain Dentaffe, of St. Helena corps.

Mr. Harty, Midshipman, R. N.

J. H. CRAIG, Major-Gen.

SIR, *Cape Town, September 23, 1795.*

MY letters from St. Salvador, by the Chatham
brig, will have acquainted you of our leaving that
place. And I have now the honour to inform you
that all the India Company's ships, having troops on
board, arrived off the Cape of Good Hope on the 3d,
and entered Simon's Bay on the 4th instant, where
I found the Admiral in possession of the harbour,
and Major-General Craig, at Muryzenberg, a post of
importance, about six miles on the road to this place,
with.

with a corps composed of seamen and marines from the fleet, six companies of the 78th regiment that came in it, and a detachment of the East India Company's troops from St. Helena, amounting in all to about one thousand nine hundred men, and the enemy, who had peremptorily rejected all negotiation, in a state of active hostility against us. Under these circumstances it became necessary to endeavour to effect the execution of our orders without loss of time; I therefore, in conjunction with and aided by the Admiral, disembarked the regiments, artillery, and necessary stores, and forwarded them to the advanced post as fast as possible, where, through his ardent zeal for the public service, and indefatigable exertions, as much provision was collected as we hoped might enable us to set down before the Town, and go on till we could communicate with our ships in Table Bay, or draw some assistance from the country behind us. And having made the best arrangement we could for transporting our provisions, guns, stores, ammunition, and necessary articles of every kind, by the only means in our power, *men's labour*, we marched on the 14th from Muyzenberg, leaving a sufficient detachment for the protection of our camp and stores at that place. The enemy could see all our motions, and the country through which we were to pass for several miles, being very favourable to the sort of warfare that it was their business to pursue (many of them being on horseback, and armed with guns that kill at a great distance,) I had reason to think we might be greatly harassed, and suffer much on our route. Our loss, however, from the precautions taken, and the shyness of the enemy, fortunately proved less than might have been expected, having only one seaman killed and seventeen soldiers wounded in our progress to the Post of Wynberg, where the enemy were in force, with nine pieces of cannon, and had determined, as we were told, to make serious resistance.

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But having formed the army from columns of march into two lines, and made a detachment from my right and left to attack both their flanks, while I advanced with the main body and artillery (which, much to the credit of Major Yorke, was extremely well conducted and served,) against their centre, they found themselves so pressed by us, and at the same time alarmed by the appearance of Commodore Blankett with three ships the Admiral had detached into Table Bay to cause a diversion on that side, of which they were very jealous, that they retired with the loss of a few men from our cannon, before we could gain the top of the hill ; from whence we followed them close for two miles, but dark coming on, and great part of the troops being much fatigued by the burdens they carried, and the harassment they met with through very swampy ground in the course of the day, I determined to halt for the night in the position I found myself, which proved favourable for the purpose, with the intention of prosecuting my march at day-light next morning. In this situation an officer arrived with a flag and letter from Governor Sluysken, asking a cessation of arms for forty-eight hours, to arrange and offer proposals for surrendering the Town ; but I did not think it prudent to grant more than twenty-four, in which time every thing was settled agreeably to the articles of capitulation that I have the honour to enclose, whereby the regular troops that formed the garrison became prisoners of war, and His Majesty is put into the full possession of the Town and Colony, which I hope will prove acceptable to him, and justify the commendation and report that I think it my duty to make of the meritorious services of all the officers, soldiers, seamen, and marines that have been employed in this arduous service. The difficulties and hardships that great part of them have experienced are extreme, and the perseverance and cheerfulness with which they were encountered do them the highest credit, and,

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I am persuaded, will recommend them all in the strongest manner to His Majesty's favour.

The general character of Sir George K. Elphinstone, and his ardent desire to serve his country, are two well known to receive additional lustre from any thing I could say upon that subject ; but I should do injustice to my own feelings if I did not express the obligations I am under for the ready co-operation and assistance that he afforded upon every occasion, which so eminently contributed to the successful issue of our joint endeavours.

The arrangements made by Major-General Craig previous to my arrival, and the active services he rendered afterwards, claim my thanks, and furnish the best proof of his having conducted His Majesty's service in a manner honourable to himself, and beneficial to his country.

Lieutenant-Colonel M'Murdo, Deputy-Quarter-Master-General to the expedition under my orders, will have the honour of delivering this dispatch. He is well qualified to give you every information that his short residence here will admit ; and I take the liberty, Sir, of recommending this old and most valuable officer to your good offices, and His Majesty's favour.

I have the honour to be,

With the highest respect and regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient and most faithful
humble servant,

ALURED CLARKE.

P. S. The quantity of ordnance, ammunition, naval, and other stores that we find here is very considerable ; but as there is not time to have it examined and proper inventories made before the departure of the ship which conveys these dispatches, we must defer sending such documents as may be
thought

thought necessary upon this subject till another opportunity.

The regular troops made prisoners of war amount to about one thousand ; six hundred of which are of the regiment of Gordon, and the rest principally of the corps of artillery.—Enclosed is a return of the killed and wounded on the 14th instant. A. C.

Articles of Capitulation proposed by the Honourable Commissary and Council of Regency of the Cape of Good Hope to General Alured Clarke, commanding His Britannick Majesty's Troops, and to Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir George Keith Elphinstone, K. B. commanding the Ships of War of His said Majesty.

Art. I. The Castle and the Town shall be surrendered to the troops of His Britannick Majesty.

Answer.—The capitulation being signed, the Castle and the Town must be surrendered to a detachment of His Britannick Majesty's troops at eleven o'clock this day.

Art. II. The military shall march out with the honours of war, and shall then lay down their arms and become prisoners of war ; but the officers shall retain their swords.

Answer.—Agreed.

Art. III. Such officers as shall be desirous of leaving the Colony shall have permission to do so, they giving their parole of honour that they will not serve against Great Britain during the present war ; and there shall be no impediment to their going home in neutral ships, if they choose it, at their own expence.

Answer.—Agreed ; and in the mean time they shall remain prisoners on their parole at the Cape Town.

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Art. IV. Such officers as choose to remain here, without service, shall have leave so to do.

Answer.—Agreed.

Art. V. All property belonging to the Dutch East India Company shall be faithfully delivered up without reservation, and proper inventories furnished to such officers as shall be appointed to receive it; but all private property of every sort, whether belonging to the Company's civil, naval, or military servants, to the burghers and inhabitants, to churches, orphans, or public institutions, shall remain free and untouched.

Answer.—Agreed in its fullest latitude.

Art. VI. Servants of the Company out of pay, or in the service of the burghers, desirous of remaining in the Colony, shall be permitted to do so,

Answer.—Agreed.

Art. VII.—The inhabitants of the Colony shall preserve the prerogatives which they at present enjoy. Public worship, as at present in use, shall also be maintained without alteration.

Answer.—Agreed.

Art. VIII. His Britannic Majesty shall continue the paper-money in its present value, to prevent the total ruin of the inhabitants.

Answer.—Agreed.

Art. IX. No new taxes shall be introduced, but the present ones shall be modified as much as possible, in consideration of the decay of the Colony.

Answer.—Agreed.

Art. X. The Commissary, as Governor, being prisoner of war, shall, after having delivered up what belongs to the Company, be at liberty to depart from hence on his parole of honour, and may, if he chooses it, take his passage on board a neutral ship.

Answer.—Agreed.

Art. XI. He shall also be permitted to carry along
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with him, or to realize, all his private property of every sort, giving his word of honour as to its being really such.

Answer.—Agreed.

Art. XII. He shall likewise have permission, after having faithfully delivered up all papers, plans, &c. belonging to this Government, to retain all papers belonging to himself, and which may appear necessary to him for the vindication of his conduct during the time of his ministry, in the same manner as he might have done, had he been discharged by his Sovereign.

Answer.—Agreed.

Art. XIII. No persons whatever, whether servants of the company, seamen, military, burghers, or others belonging to the Colony, shall be pressed into His Britannick Majesty's service, or engaged but by their own free will and consent.

Answer.—Agreed.

(Signed) ALURED CLARKE, General.
GEORGE KEITH ELPHINSTONE,
Vice-Admiral.

Additional Article.

IT having been represented to us, that the utmost confusion must ensue in the Colony, and that it would, in all probability, be attended with entire ruin of it, if the paper-money now circulating in it were deprived of that security which can alone give any effect to the eighth article ; we therefore consent, that the lands and houses, the property of the Dutch East India Company in this Settlement, shall continue the security of that part of the money which is not already secured by mortgages upon the estates of individuals, by its having been lent to them. This is to be, however,

ever, without prejudice to the Government of Great Britain having the use of the buildings, &c. for public purposes. And we will further represent to His Majesty's Government the infinite importance of this subject to the future prosperity of the Colony, and request that they will take it into consideration, in order to make such arrangements as may appear proper for its further security, if necessary, or for its final liquidation, if practicable.

(Signed) **ALURED CLARKE**, General.
GEORGE KEITH ELPHINSTONE,
Vice-Admiral.

Copy of Translation,

JOHN JACKSON.

*Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Troops
and Seamen under the Command of General Alured
Clarke, on the 14th of September 1795.*

78th Grenadiers—2 rank and file wounded.
84th Ditto—1 rank and file wounded.
95th Ditto—4 rank and file wounded.
98th Ditto—2 rank and file wounded.
78th Light Infantry—2 rank and file wounded.
95th Ditto—2 rank and file wounded.
St. Helena Company—1 serjeant, 2 rank and file,
wounded.
98th Regiment—1 rank and file wounded.
Light Company of Seamen—1 rank and file killed.
Total—1 rank and file killed ; 1 serjeant, 16
rank and file, wounded.

WALTER CLIFFE, Dep.-Adj.-Gen.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir G. K. Elphinstone, K. B. to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated on board His Majesty's Ship Monarch, Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, September 23, 1795.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that on the 3d instant the India ships from St. Salvador arrived in False Bay ; His Majesty's ship Sphynz, which sailed with them, having met with an accident, was obliged to return to the former place for repair.

On the 4th, General Clarke came into the harbour, and on a conference with him, it was determined to land the troops without a moment's loss of time ; but, notwithstanding the utmost exertion of the troops and seamen, it was the 14th before provision, guns, ammunition, &c. could be collected to enable the General to move forward from the camp at Muysenberg.

On the morning of that day the army marched, each man carrying four days provision, and the volunteer seamen from the India ships dragging the cannon through a deep sand ; the country being difficult to proceed on, they were considerably galled by the enemy during a fatiguing march performed in hot weather.

At Wyneberg the bulk of the Dutch made a stand, but were soon dislodged by His Majesty's forces ; and nearly at the same moment Commodore Blankett, whom I had previously detached for the express purpose of alarming the enemy, and giving them a diversion on the Cape Town side, appeared off Camps Bay with the America, Echo, Rattlesnake, and Bombay Castle India ship, and performed that service in the completest manner. At eleven p. m. the Commissary, Sluyskin, sent in a flag of truce to demand a cessation of arms for forty-eight hours ; and on the following morning the Colony was surrendered to His Majesty.

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I cannot conclude this letter without acknowledging the consolation I have derived from the friendly assistance and advice of Major-General Craig during a tedious sojournment before this place, under many distressing circumstances ; and it is a real pleasure to add, that, with him, and also since the arrival of General Clarke, the same sentiments seem to have actuated the minds of the officers to whom His Majesty has been pleased to entrust the conduct of the expedition.

I beg leave to notice the eminent services of Captains Hardy and Spranger ; the conduct of the officers, and of the sea and marine corps, is also truly praiseworthy, and will be acceptable to His Majesty. The readiness with which the seamen of the India ships, under the command of Captain Acland, of the Brunswick, offered their service, gave me the highest satisfaction ; indeed all ranks of men bore this long service, during bad weather, with the utmost cheerfulness, though often unavoidably ill-fed, and attended with great fatigue.

My anxiety to dispatch the Orpheus, and the short time since our obtaining possession, will, I hope, plead my excuse for not transmitting by this opportunity a return of the naval stores taken, which I understand are considerable ; but the variety of other circumstances at present occupying my mind, have hitherto prevented my attending to that point.

Admiralty-Office, November 23, 1795.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, has been this Day received from Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir George Keith Elphinstone, K. B. dated on board His Majesty's Ship Monarch, in Table Bay, September 23, 1795 :

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the
infor-

information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 16th instant the Colony and Castle of the Cape of Good Hope surrendered by capitulation to the British arms, in consequence of which I proceed in the *Monarch* to this Bay, whither I had previously dispatched Commodore Blankett in the *America*, with the two sloops and an India ship, for the purpose of raising an alarm on the Cape Town side, in which he succeeded admirably.

This event has given me great satisfaction, not only from the fortunate termination, but also from the relief it affords to the officers, seamen, and marines of the fleet under my command, after a laborious service for a length of time, wherein they were continually fatigued, and often unavoidably ill fed. They merit my warmest thanks, to which the volunteer seamen from the East India Company's ships are also entitled, for their readiness in undertaking to draw the cannon, and the cheerfulness with which they performed that duty ; and I must more particularly beg leave to notice the eminent services of Captains Hardy and Spranger, which, however, are more fully described in a letter from Major-General Craig to me, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose, together with a list of promotions, wherein you will perceive I had given the command of the *Princess* to Captain Hardy, whose acknowledged merit will, I trust, justify my election, and recommend him to their Lordships' confirmation. This ship is one of those found in Simon's Bay, called by the Dutch *Wilhemstadt* and *Boetzlaar*, of one thousand tons burthen, mounting twenty-six guns, and most completely sound, with copper in the hold sufficient to sheath her.

The ship *Castor* and *Star* armed brig, late belonging to the Dutch East India Company, were found at anchor in this Bay ; the latter being fit for His Majesty's service, and much wanted, I have also presumed to commission.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 28,
1795.

Horse-Guards, November 28, 1795.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies, have been received at the Office of the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State :

Head Quarters of Marshal Clerfaye's
MY LORD, *Army, Mayence, Nov. 3, 1795.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that Marshal Clerfaye's advanced guards have followed up the brilliant victory of the 29th with so much vigour, that they have taken forty-three pieces of artillery in addition to the hundred and six mentioned in my last report. They have found the remains of great quantities of ammunition waggons that had been blown up; stores of all sorts, partly damaged, partly serviceable; and wherever their march has been directed they have perceived evident traces of the most precipitate and disorderly flight. General Schaal's dispersed army has gone towards the Moselle.

Marshal Clerfaye has occupied Bingen and Kreutrenach,

trench, and placed a corps in each position behind the Nahe rivulet as to cut off all direct communication between Generals Jourdan and Pichegru. He has also a corps at Altzey, whose advanced posts extend nearly to Worms. Part of his troops have returned from the Lahn, and the main army is now collected, and encamped in front of Mayence behind the Seltz rivulet.

On the 30th of October the Austrian General Boros surprised and made prisoners seven hundred infantry who occupied the Nieder Wert, an Island on the Rhine near Neuwied. And on the 31st the enemy evacuated the strong works that they had erected to cover their bridge at that place, upon finding that the Austrians were preparing to storm them.

Every day fresh instances come to our knowledge of outrages and cruelties exercised by General Jourdan's troops in their retreat. The inhabitants were driven to despair in many places, and fell upon the enemy with forks, scythes, and such other weapons as they could procure.

Head Quarters of Marshal Clerfaye,
 MY LORD, *Bechtheim, Nov. 9, 1795.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that an advanced corps of Marshal Clerfaye's army, under the command of General Naundorf, obtained an advantage over the enemy on the 3d instant, between Altzey and Kirkheim; and on the 4th the Marshal marched from his camp before Mayence, on the 5th he arrived at this place, which is about eight English miles from Worms.

General Wartensleben encamped the same day with a considerable corps in the neighbourhood of
 Altzey,

Altzey, being covered by two advanced guards, one under the Prince of Hohenloe at Bingen, the other under General Naundorf, who occupied Kreutzenach, and masked the enemy's post at Kirkheim. The advanced guard of the main army, commanded by General Kray, encamped near Pfedersheim, upon the Pfrim rivulet, drawing its advanced posts from the Rhine till they formed those of General Naundorf.

On the 6th instant General Naundorf marched with part of his troops to take possession of the principal pass that leads from Kreutzenach to Kaiserslautern. He attacked the enemy at Rockenhäusen, who, after being dislodged from a very strong entrenched post at that place, abandoned Falkenstein, and retired in great confusion behind Winweiler.

The loss of the Austrians on this occasion was not great. The enemy had about two hundred taken prisoners, and left about three hundred dead on the field.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

Admiralty-Office, November 24, 1795.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir John Laforey, Bart. Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Leeward Islands, to Evan Napier, Esq. dated Majestic, Martinico, October 8, 1795.

ON the 30th ult. the Vanguard, cruising to windward of Deseada, took a frigate belonging to the Convention of France, called the Superbe, mounting twenty-two guns, and one hundred and six men,
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the rest having been put into prizes, two of which she had with her, viz. a Guineaman, which escaped, and a brig from Barbadoes, bound for Newfoundland, which was retaken.

Admiralty-Office, November 24, 1795.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Peyton, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated November 22, 1795.

YOU will please to acquaint their Lordships, that His Majesty's sloop Ferret returned here this morning from cruising to the westward, and has brought in with her a small French lugger privateer of four guns, four-pounders, and swivels, with thirty men.

I understand the said privateer left Calais on Thursday morning last, and was taken by the Ferret the same night off Blackness.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of
DECEMBER 11, 1795.

Whitehall, December 10, 1795.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies and Extracts, were received last Night from Lieutenant-Colonel Craufurd and Robert Craufurd, Esq. by the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department :

*Head Quarters of Marshal Clerfaye's
Army, Pfedersheim, near Worms,*

MY LORD, Nov. 12, 1795.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that Marshal Clerfaye, after having thrown two bridges over the Rhine at Gernsheim, and received a reinforcement from General Wurmsers, marched on the 10th instant to attack General Pichegru's army, which was encamped upon the heights behind the Pfrim, a rivulet that runs into the Rhine a little below Worms. General Wartensleben marched at the same time from Alzey to attack the enemy's post at Kirchheim.

Upon the approach of the Austrian army, General Pichegru quitted his very advantageous position, and retreated towards Frankenthal and Turkheim. The

Austrians could not arrive in time to bring on a serious affair with his rear-guard ; however, they took three pieces of cannon, several prisoners, and killed and wounded considerable numbers.

Marshal Clerfaye encamped with the main army close to the Pfrim that evening ; General Wartensleben at Kirchem.

On the 11th the Marshal crossed the Pfrim, and encamped on the right of the road that leads from Worms to Mannheim. The enemy had evacuated Worms in the night, and General de la Tour, with part of the reserve, drove them out of Frankenthal, whilst the army was occupying its position. He took three cannon and above one hundred prisoners. The enemy in the course of this day had above two hundred killed and wounded. The advanced posts were pushed towards Mannheim, Turkeim, and Key-serslautern.

To-day no movement of any consequence has taken place on this side.

General Wartensleben returned to Alzey the 11th, as part of General Jourdan's army had appeared in front of his posts at Kreutzenach and Bingen ; and to-day he has encamped with his whole corps between these two places.

The Austrians lost in the course of the 10th and 11th about two hundred and fifty men.

On the 10th at night the trenches were regularly opened at Mannheim.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville, C. CRAUFURD.

&c. &c. &c.

Head Quarters of Marshal Clerfaye,
My Lord, Pfedersheim, Nov. 13, 1795.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that in the afternoon of yesterday, after I had sent off

off my last dispatch, part of General Pichegru's army attacked the Austrian post at Frankenthal. The ground in front of that Town is of such a nature as to admit of the enemy's approaching to within a very short distance without being discovered; and they profited of this advantage by bringing a large body of troops, and above thirty pieces of cannon, so forward before they commenced the attack, as almost to ensure their carrying the place, more especially as it was not occupied in force. They succeeded, after a terrible fire of grape-shot and musquetry. But whilst they were making their dispositions to maintain the important point which they had gained, the Austrian General De la Tour advanced with two battalions and ten squadrons, attacked the Town with the utmost impetuosity, drove the enemy out of it, took about three hundred prisoners, and killed and wounded between five and six hundred.

The Austrians had, on this occasion, eight officers and about two hundred non-commissioned officers and privates killed and wounded.

General Pichegru has taken a position with his right to the Rhine, his left to Turkheim; so that Mannheim is not yet invested on this side of the Rhine.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville,
&c. &c. &c.

Head Quarters of Marshal Clerfaye,
MY LORD, *Frankenthal, Nov. 15, 1795.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that Marshal Clerfaye marched yesterday to attack General Pichegru, who occupied a very strong position, with his left at Turkheim, his right to the Wood

Wood of Friesenheim, which runs close up to the Rhine a little below Mannheim. His left wing and centre stood upon very commanding heights; the former being covered along part of its front, and on its flank, by an impassable morass; the latter by a rivulet, the banks of which were marshy, and intersected with several deep ditches. His right wing was partly in the Wood of Friesenheim, and partly in the Villages of Oggersheim, Epstein, and Flomersheim, and the adjacent inclosures. This wing was also difficult of approach from the many broad ditches that ran along its front, especially near the Villages and in the Wood of Friesenheim; but, upon the whole, it presented fewer obstacles than the other parts of the position. Before the left of his centre was the Village of Lambsheim, where he had placed a body of infantry and some artillery, as it stood upon one of the principal roads leading towards his camp.

Marshal Clerfaye's disposition was as follows:

The right, or first column, forming a separate corps of five battalions and sixteen squadrons, under General Kray, was to attack at Turkeim, and if they could not force that point, they were at least to act in such a manner as to prevent the enemy's detaching from thence.

The right wing and centre of the army, commanded by the Marshal in person, was to march in six columns; four, making eighteen battalions and twenty-six squadrons, to form opposite the right of the enemy's left wing, and opposite the left of their centre. The two others, making nine battalions and eight squadrons, opposite the remainder of their centre.

The left wing, under General De la Tour, was to march in three columns; one of three battalions and four squadrons towards the Wood of Friesenheim; one of six battalions and twelve squadrons towards
Ogger-

Oggersheim; one of five battalions and ten squadrons towards Flomersheim and Epstein.

The whole had a proper proportion of heavy artillery.

General De la Tour and Kray were directed not to attack till the Village of Lambsheim, which formed a salient point of the enemy's position, was carried. General Kray was then to begin, and General De la Tour, as soon as the right wing and centre began to form and cannonade the enemy's line, after the taking of Lambsheim, but not before, because his attack must necessarily be so much facilitated by these movements.

The column that marched towards the Wood of Friesenheim was ordered not to make a *real* attack till the Villages of Flomersheim and Epstein were carried, and the attack upon Oggersheim, which was to follow immediately upon these events, was taking a favourable turn. By these means the troops in the Wood of Friesenheim would be turned on their left; at the same time that they were attacked in front, and of course obliged to abandon their position without making that resistance which they might otherwise have been enabled to do from the nature of the ground.

The columns had some distance to march to their respective stations, so that it was eleven o'clock before the Village of Lambsheim could be attacked. It was stormed with great bravery by two battalions, and the army began its formation immediately.

General Kray now reported that the part of the enemy's army immediately opposed to him was so strongly posted, and so numerous, that he could neither attack them in front, nor turn their flank. As soon as the Marshal received this report, he advanced with his right wing and centre towards the rivulet that covered the enemy's position; but he found the whole bottom in which it runs so extremely marshy, and

and intersected with water-courses, that he could only cross it in three places, and with at most six men abreast. This he considered as too dangerous a manœuvre to attempt immediately under the fire of the enemy's batteries, and exposed to the attacks of their cavalry as he was forming. Therefore he changed his disposition ; reinforced General De la Tour from his centre, and kept up a heavy cannonade, pushing at the same time two battalions, a small body of cavalry, and a battery of heavy artillery, across the rivulet at two different points, as if he intended to cross with the army ; but giving orders to the troops, whom it was necessary to expose in this manner, not to advance after they had formed at the head of the defiles. This manœuvre had the desired effect, by preventing the enemy from reinforcing their right, and it gave General De la Tour an opportunity of defeating them entirely on that wing. By the time it was dusk, he had carried all that part of their position ; and if the action had happened at a season of the year when the days are longer, the victory would have been of the most complete and brilliant nature, because the enemy's centre and left could not possibly keep their ground after their right had given way, and the Austrian cavalry would have been able to attack them in their retreat with the most decided advantage. However, the night coming on made this impossible : therefore General Pichegru effected his retreat behind the Reebach (a rivulet that runs from Neustadt into the Rhine above Mannheim,) after having evacuated the works which form a protection to Mannheim on the side of the river, and abandoned all communication with the garrison.

Manheim is now closely invested, and the object of Marshal Clerfaye's manœuvres, since he stormed the entrenched camp before Mayence, completely attained.

The Austrians had on this occasion twenty-seven
officers

officers and between seven and eight hundred men killed and wounded. They took between six and seven hundred prisoners, and six pieces of cannon.

The French loss in killed and wounded was very great, according to all the reports of the deserters and prisoners.

During the battle General Naundorf, who was posted with a light corps upon the right of Gelheim, pushed on strong parties on the roads leading to Kaiserslautern.

Marshal Clerfaye marches to-day, and encamps with his left to the Rhine above Manheim, his right to the Mountains between Turkheim and Neustadt.

General Pichegru's retreat has rendered his communication with General Jourdain more difficult. The latter has advanced with part of his army towards General Wartensleben, who is posted behind the Nahe rivulet, between Kreutzenach and Bingen; and on the 12th he attacked the Post of Kreutzenach, but was repulsed with the loss of a great number of men and two pieces of cannon.

The first parallel before Mannheim is opened at a very short distance from the works, and the siege is carrying on with the utmost vigour.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville,

8c. 8c. 8c.

Extract of a Letter from Robert Craufurd, Esq. to Lord Grenville, dated Head Quarters of General Wurmser's Army, near Mannheim, Nov. 23, 1795.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that the Commandant of Mannheim having, the night before last, sent out an officer to General Wurmser to propose terms for the surrender of the place, a capitulation was concluded yesterday morning, by

which it was agreed that the garrison should march out with the usual honours, lay down their arms on the glacis, and become prisoners of war.

As soon as the capitulation was signed, the Austrian troops occupied the out-works, and two of the gates of the Town, viz. the Heidelberg and Rhine gates.

The garrison marched out this morning, and the place was taken possession of by General Wurmser, in the name of His Imperial Majesty, after a siege of only twelve days of open trenches.

The French troops, which by this event are become prisoners of war, consist of ten half brigades, or thirty battalions of infantry, a proportionate corps of artillery, sappers, miners, &c. and a squadron of hussars, making in the whole four Generals, three hundred and eighty-nine officers, and nine thousand nine hundred and forty-nine non-commissioned officers and privates.

This great diminution of force must be severely felt by the enemy, at a time when his armies are so weakened and dispirited, and their strength rapidly declining by the immense desertion which daily takes place.

The enclosed list of the garrison of Mannheim is a corroborating proof of the truth of the information that is received from all quarters upon this subject, as, of the ten half brigades or thirty battalions of infantry, which, if complete, ought to amount to thirty thousand men, the actual strength is only eight thousand three hundred and seventy-two. Their officers acknowledge that they have long since ceased to receive any recruits.

State of the French Garrison of Manheim, at the time of its Surrender.

Names of Corps.	No. of Officers.	No. of Non-commissioned Officers and Privates.		Total.
		Officers.	Privates.	
19th Half Brigade Infantry, }	38	866		904
169th Ditto, - - }	37	996		1033
108th Ditto, - - }	11	404		415
139th Ditto, - - }	26	694		720
204th Ditto, - - }	18	498		516
4th Ditto, - - }	16	715		731
89th Ditto, - - }	59	886		94
202d Ditto, - - }	44	1105		1149
21st Dttto, - - }	45	1000		1045
26th Ditto, - - }	37	877		914
Detachment of the 7th Regiment of Hussars, }	4	50		54
4th Battalion of Sappers, }	7	304		311
8th Ditto, - - }	3	172		175
6th Company of Miners, }	3	29		32
Detachment of the 5th Regiment of Light Artillery, }	1	45		46
5th Regiment of Artillery, }	33	631		664
Pontoneers of the Rhine, }	6	111		117
National Gens d'Armes, }	1	27		28
Sick and wounded, - }	—	539		539
	389	9949		10338

Capitulation proposed by the General of Division Montaigu, commanding the French Troops at Manheim, to General Count de Wurmser, commanding the Austrian Troops before that Town.

Art. I. General Montaigu shall deliver up the Fortress of Manheim to the Count de Wurmser, on the

the of November, with the warlike stores and artillery therein, and in the state in which they now are.

Answer.—The Fortress shall be delivered upon the 23d of November.

Art. II. The French troops shall march out of Manheim, with their arms and baggage, as soon as the means shall be arranged for their passing to the left side of the Rhine ; in all cases they shall march on the of November, and take the route which shall be agreed upon between the two Commanding Generals.

Answer.—The French garrison shall be prisoners of war. They shall march out of the place on the 23d of November, with the honours of war, and shall lay down their arms on the glacis at nine o'clock in the morning. They shall take the route which shall be directed by General Count de Wurmser.

Art. III. The troops of His Majesty the Emperor, under the command of the Count de Wurmser, in two hours after the exchange of the capitulation, signed by two Commanding Generals, shall take possession of the Fort at the head of the Bridge of the Necker ; of the out-posts, of the Gate of Heidelberg, and of the Redoubt of the Rhine, before the Gate of l'Ecluse ; and they shall not enter into the Town till the last division of the French troops have marched out.

Answer.—After the signing of the capitulation, the Austrian troops shall take possession of the out-works of the Gate of Heidenberg, and of the Gate of the Rhine, to-morrow, the 22d of November, at eight o'clock in the morning.

Art. IV. The carriages necessary for the transport of the effects belonging to the Republic, or to the corps and individuals composing the garrison of Manheim, shall be furnished to them upon paying for the same by agreement, according to the orders of

of the Count de Wurmser, on the roads by which the French troops shall pass.

Answer.—The carriages necessary for the transport of the effects and property belonging to the French officers shall be furnished to the French troops at the rate usual in the country. Whatever belongs to the Nation shall be delivered up to the Austrian Commissaries.

Art. V. The Count de Wurmser shall give orders for furnishing the necessary forage in the places where the French troops shall pass, and which the garrison may not be able to provide at Mannheim; as also four days' provision for the French troops, to be computed from the day of their departure from thence.

Answer.—Care shall be taken to furnish bread to the troops. The officers, who shall be desirous of keeping their horses, may purchase forage, which shall be delivered to them by the Conductors, at the current price.

Art. VI. The sick remaining in the Hospital of Mannheim shall be taken care of by the officers of health of the French army, who shall remain in the place till its entire evacuation; for whom the necessary carriages shall be provided to the nearest Town in the possession of the French troops. General Montaignu relies upon the humanity of the Count de Wurmser that they will be supplied with every assistance necessary for their recovery.

Answer.—The sick shall be treated with humanity, which is never refused in such cases. But they shall be attended by Austrian Surgeons. After their recovery they shall remain prisoners like the other troops.

Art. VII. An officer of engineers of the French army shall deliver to an Austrian officer the plans, maps,

maps, and other effects which the French engineers have received since their entry into Mannheim.

Answer.—This article shall have effect as soon as the Austrian troops occupy the two above-mentioned gates ; and it is to be understood that all military effects are to be delivered up, such as artillery, magazines, plans, maps, &c. ; for which purpose Austrian officers of the engineers and artillery shall be sent into the Town on the 22d of November, at eight o'clock.

Art. VIII. The Regency, Magistrates, and inhabitants of the Town of Mannheim, shall not be proceeded against in any manner on account of the former surrender of that Town to the French.

Answer.—This article depends entirely on the pleasure of His Imperial Majesty.

Art. IX. When the day is fixed for the garrison to march out of Mannheim, a staff-officer of the Austrian army, accompanied by a staff-officer of the French army, shall precede the troops in order to give the necessary orders for their march, and for providing quarters, until their arrival on the Territory occupied by the troops of the Republic.

Answer.—Answered by the second article.

Art. X. As soon as the capitulation is signed by the two Commanding Officers, the Count de Wurmsers shall furnish an officer of the French army with a passport to enable him to carry an account of the present capitulation to General Pichegru.

Answer.—The reports made by General Montaignu shall be sent to General Pichegru.

Manheim, November 21, 1795.

(Signed) MONTAIGU.

Addi-

*Additional Articles to the Capitulation proposed by
General Montaignu, commanding the French Troops
at Manheim, to General Count de Wurmser, com-
manding the Troops of His Imperial Majesty.*

Art. I. The garrison shall have no covered carriage, and reference shall be had to the fourth article, by which all military effects, without any exception whatever, such as chests, ammunition, horses, clothing, provisions, are to be specified, and faithfully delivered up to the Austrian Officers and Commissaries appointed for that purpose.

Art. II. Until the execution of the present capitulation, reciprocal hostages shall be given, viz. a Field Officer and a Captain shall be exchanged to-morrow morning at seven o'clock.

Art. III. To-morrow morning the French Commanding Officer shall make known the number of carriages that are wanted, and before the garrison shall march out, he shall deliver a return of his troops.

The garrison shall give up the Austrian deserters.

Manheim, November 21, 1795.

(Signed)

MONTAIGU.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 12,
1795.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Luke, of His Majesty's Ship Caroline, to Evan Nepean, Esq. in the North Seas; the Texel bearing S. S. E. 20 Leagues. Received the 11th instant, without date.

YOU will be pleased to inform their Lordships, that His Majesty's ship Caroline, under my command, part of Admiral Duncan's squadron, having discovered, on the 1st of December, two strange sail, being south four leagues, the Admiral made our signal to chase. This happened about eight o'clock in the morning. At half-past eleven A. M. came within gun-shot, when we found the chase shewed French colours, and fired a shot to windward. The Caroline immediately fired to bring her to, but she hauled her wind from us, and fired a broadside. In the course of an hour, after firing several shot, she struck. She proves to be the Pandora, a National brig, three days from Dunkirk, carrying one hundred and eight men, and mounting fourteen six-pounders. The other, named Le Septine, mounting twelve four-pounders, got off while we were taking the prisoners out.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 19,
1795.

Downing-Street, December 19, 1795.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Extracts, were received last Night from Robert Craufurd, Esq. by the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department :

*Head Quarters of Marshal Clerfaye's
Army, Alzey, Dec. 2, 1795.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that Marshal Clerfaye, with that part of his army which during the siege of Mannheim had been encamped between the Rhine and Neustadt, arrived on the 29th in the neighbourhood of Creutzenach, where it formed a junction with General Wartensleben's corps, and took nearly the same position that the latter has occupied for some time past, the right flank being at Bingen, the left on the heights behind Creutzenach and Furfeld, and the advanced posts pushed on beyond the Nahe.

General Kray, as soon as he was relieved from the Post of Neustadt, directed his march towards Wolfstein ; from whence, after having received reinforcements from the army, he was to advance by

Lautereck and Meissenheim to turn the right flank of the enemy, encamped near Zimmern, whilst the main body of the army should menace his front.

General Kray could not arrive at Lautereck before the 1st instant. In the mean time General Jourdan advanced with the army of the Sambre and Meuse, consisting of about fifty-five thousand men, drove back, on the 30th, the Austrian advanced piquets that were on the other side of the Nahe, and took a position opposite to that of Marshal Clerfaye's army, his right flank being covered by one division posted behind Lautereck and Meissenheim on the Glahn, his centre and left extending along the banks of the Nahe to the Rhine. At Bingen, which is situated at the conflux of these two rivers, and on the right bank of the former, there is a stone bridge over the Nahe ; but it is equally difficult for either party to undertake any thing on this quarter. From thence to Creutzenach, where there is also a stone bridge, the nature of the ground is much more favourable for the enemy than for the Austrians, as the hills on the left bank (that is, on the enemy's side) are very commanding, and close to the Nahe ; whereas, on the right bank there is a plain of considerable breadth, from which the heights rise in so gradual a slope as to afford, in general, no position for the Austrian artillery near enough to defend the passages of the river without being entirely commanded by the French batteries on the opposite side. These circumstances exist in a particular degree at Creutzenach itself ; so much so, that infantry posted on the hill called the Schlossberg, on the left bank, can fire quite into the Town and on to the bridge.

On the morning of the 1st instant the enemy were seen in very great force drawn up on the opposite hills. About nine o'clock a large body of infantry, supported by the fire of artillery very advantageously placed on the heights behind the Town, advanced

advanced to attack Creutzenach. The Austrians defended it with great firmness, but the disadvantages of the situation made it impossible for them to prevent the enemy at length getting possession of it, which happened at about eleven o'clock. The Austrians, however, having re-formed on this side of the Town, advanced again, and attacked the French with so great bravery, that they presently drove them quite over the bridge, and out of the place.

The enemy renewed the attack with a large body of fresh troops, and the Austrians in the Town being extremely galled by the commanding fire of the French artillery, and by that of the infantry on the Schlossberg, and being totally unsupported by their own cannon (which, from the nature of the situation, could not be made use of,) they found it impracticable to maintain the post. They therefore abandoned it a second time, and retired to the heights, bringing away the only piece of artillery that had been employed in the affair.

The enemy contented themselves with occupying the bridge, and did not venture to shew themselves on this side of the Town.

The loss of the Austrians in this affair amounts to near five hundred killed and wounded.

Fifty of the enemy were taken prisoners, and their loss in killed and wounded must have been considerable.

They having been obliged to abandon the Post of Creutzenach is not of any very material consequence, as the army maintains exactly the same position as before, excepting that the part of the line which is opposite that place is thrown a little back, in order to occupy the most commanding heights.

At the same time that the above-mentioned affair happened at Creutzenach, General Kray attacked and defeated a corps of the enemy at Lautereck, and entirely cut to pieces and took two whole battalions.

The number of prisoners are eight officers and one hundred and fifty men. General Kray occupies Lautereck.

*Head Quarters of Marshal Clerfaye's
Army, Alzey, Dec. 5, 1795.*

THE situation of the Austrian armies on this side of the Rhine is at present as follows, viz.

Marshal Clerfaye's behind the Nahe, from Bingen to the heights behind Volcksheim (near Creutzenach) and Furfield. Two or three battalions at Alsentz, and other Villages to the left, to keep up the communication with General Kray's corps, which is at Lautereck and Wolfstein, and has lately been reinforced by some battalions from the army. General Nauendorf is in march from Kayerslautern, which post, and those dependent on it, as Frankenstein, Nipstedt, and Hockspier, were this day occupied by a detachment of General Wurmser's army. Another strong corps of that army extends from Newstadt, behind the Speierbach and Rechbach, to the Rhine, occupying Speier, &c.

Frankfort, December 2.

BY accounts from the Austrian army it appears, that the enemy's loss, in the battle of the 14th of November, amounted to about five thousand men, besides about seven hundred prisoners; and that twenty-two pieces of cannon, with above one hundred of ammunition waggons, and some considerable magazines of different kinds, were taken by the Austrians; and other magazines, and numbers of ammunition waggons, destroyed by the enemy in their retreat.

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